REPORT

ON THE

Police Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928

Rangoon
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma
1929
Price,—Rs. 2-12 = 4s. 1d.]

REPORT

ON THE

Police Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928

Rangoon
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma
1929

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN BURMA.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.
BISWAS & Co., 30, Lewis Street, Rangoon.
BRITISH BURMA PRESS BRANCH, Rangoon.
BURMA BOOK CLUB, Ltd., Post Box No. 1068, Rangoon.
INTERNATIONAL BUDDHIST BOOK DEPÔT, Post Box No. 971, Rangoon.
MODERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Ltd., Rangoon.
NEW LIGHT OF BURMA PRESS, 49, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
RANGOON TIMES PRESS, Rangoon.
MAUNG LU GALE, Law Book Depôt, 42, Ayo-o-gale, Mandalay.
CHAPPLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 377, Lower Main Road, Moulmein.

IN INDIA.

BOOK CO., Ltd., 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
BUTTERWORTH & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co., 56, College Street, Calcutta.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.
THACKER & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
CITY BOOK CO., Post Box No. 283, Madras.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

IN EUROPE.

The publications are obtainable either direct from the Office of the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W. 1, or through any booksellers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1928.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

PART III.—MILITARY POLICE.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

Police Administration Report of Burma

For the year 1928.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Police Department No. 312C29, dated the 5th November 1929.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1928.

RESOLUTION.—The figures for violent crime show a slight rise in dacoities and robberies in 1928 over 1927, and a somewhat serious increase in murders under "true" cases. But the following figures for reported cases indicate that the variations were small in the totals.

Crime.	1922		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929
	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.
Dacoities ...	323	170	560	338	430	239	315	245	381	164	281
Robberies ...	768	556	1,188	825	1,225	726	1,195	809	1,224	764	1,163
Murders ...	548	434	634	517	683	447	625	543	669	501	618
Cases in which firearms were used or carried	181	113	398	221	264	132	214	163	227	90	164

The first half of 1928 it will be seen was marked by a serious increase in violent crime, and there is no doubt that this increase was largely due to the agitation against the payment of capitation tax in the Pegu Division and to the disorders in the Tharrawaddy district in the cold weather season of 1927-28. There was a decided fall in the second half of the year, and the improvement was well maintained in the first half of 1929. There is some reason to hope therefore that the crime curve is now in a downward direction, and that the police are again getting the upper hand over crime. This was the general opinion of Commissioners of Divisions with whom the question has recently been discussed. The improvement is probably due mainly to the fact that

the Police Reorganization Scheme is now functioning properly. It was an expensive scheme, and when it was first introduced, police stations were cut down too drastically in some districts. This defect has now been remedied. Proper arrangements have now been made for the surveillance of bad characters in substitution for the old system of patrols by beat constables, and the placing of flying squads at the disposal of Deputy Inspector-Generals of Police has proved effective in breaking up organized gangs operating over more than one district. The reorganization scheme is also beginning to bear fruit in improving the morale and discipline of the lower ranks of the Police Force, and the Mandalay School is turning out a better class of investigating officer. Special arrangements are also being made to ensure close co-operation between the magistracy, the Police and the Village Headmen in the prevention and suppression of crime. But unfortunately that co-operation on the part of the public which is essential to a system of justice not based on savage punishments and the appeal to fear is still lacking to a great degree in Burma. Six years ago the Crime Enquiry Committee commented on the fact that the suppression of crime is regarded as a contest between the headmen and the officers of Government on the one hand and the criminal on the other, and that the villagers are little more than mildly interested spectators. The statement is still broadly true, and it is up to every educated man in Burma to join in the campaign against crime and to play his part in educating public opinion on the subject. In the meantime the problem is still mainly an administrative one, and continued efforts on the part of the Magistracy and Police are required. District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police should set an example of frequent touring and should insist on that example being followed by their subordinate officers. One of the defects in the present system of criminal justice is that punishment does not follow crime with sufficient speed. Government will consider whether Act V of 1928 cannot be extended to more districts. In the meantime careful supervision by District Magistrates over the work of their subordinate Magistrates should tend to repress unnecessary delays in the disposal of cases. The system of jail administration is being overhauled in many respects. It is hoped soon to pass a Bill which will enable Government to deal more suitably with the problem of juvenile delinquency, and other improvements are being worked out. The main burden, however, must continue to fall on the Police, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that in the future as in the past it will be shouldered with increasing efficiency. The problem of cattle theft in the Magwe Division is being studied by an officer on special duty. The provisions of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code though they must be applied with discrimination and under careful supervision, should be used against known bad characters. But the most important

thing of all is that the Inspector-General of Police and his officers should continue their efforts to improve the standard of discipline, intelligence and conduct throughout the ranks of the Police so that the civil police of Burma may win the confidence of the public and come to be regarded not merely as the terror of wrongdoers, but also as the friends of all lawabiding citizens. The most encouraging feature of the report under review is the evidence it contains of progress in this direction.

2. The Military Police carried out their important duties both on the frontier and in the interior with their usual efficiency.

3. For the Civil Police the year was again a difficult one, and the Governor in Council has nothing but praise for the way in which those difficulties were faced. He congratulates Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Wellborne who was in charge for the most of the year, and all officers and men.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. CLAGUE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma
Home and Political Department.

REPORT

ON THE

Police Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

CIVIL POLICE.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Sanctioned Strength of the Police Force.

Statement D

1. As a result of the examination of the sanctioned strength of the Police Force by Mr. S. A. Smyth, C.S.I., I.C.S., Officer on special duty, a revision of the strength of nearly every district force was sanctioned by Government during the year but the only district re-organization actually carried out in 1928 was as follows :—

(a) The re-organization of the Pegu District Force involving an increase of 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Temporary), 2 Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors of Police, 2 Station Writers, 7 Head Constables and 23 Police Constables and a decrease of 1 Executive Sub-Inspector of Police, with effect from the 16th July 1928.

It was found that the Pegu District Police Force had been too drastically cut down as the result of the recommendations of the Police Enquiry Committee and an increase was necessary to cope with the rapidly increasing volume of crime in that district.

Other important administrative changes effected during the year were :—

(b) The abolition of the separate cadres of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Inspectors of Police in the Rangoon Town Police and their amalgamation with the cadres of the Provincial Police. As a result of this change officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Police of the Rangoon Town Police are now interchangeable with those of the Burma Police.

(c) The permanent retention of the post of Court Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police in Pegu.

(d) The permanent entertainment of 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police, 12 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 16 Constables for the Southern Range Flying Squad, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police, 12 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 15 Constables for the Northern Range Flying Squad and 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 8 Constables for the Western Range Flying Squad in lieu of the temporary Flying Squads sanctioned for each range.

(e) The formation of separate Office establishments for the 3 Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in order to effect decentralisation of work and to give the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police a greater measure of independence.

(f) The conversion of the temporary appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, into a permanent appointment.

(g) The abolition of the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Administration, and the creation of an appointment of District Superintendent of Police carrying with it the official designation of Assistant Inspector-General of Police as in other Provinces. Owing to decentralisation a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Administration, was no longer considered necessary.

(h) The substitution of Subdivisional Police Officers for District Assistants and Extra District Assistants involving a strength of 32 permanent Subdivisional Police Officers and 2 temporary Subdivisional Police Officers (Twante and Pyapôn), in place of 35 District Assistants and Extra District Assistants. Owing to the lack of responsibility of District Assistants and Extra District Assistants in dealing with crime and other administrative matters it was found necessary to return to the former system of Subdivisional Police Officers.

(i) The formation of separate clerical and menial establishments for Subdivisional Police Officers involving the entertainment of 29 additional clerks and 32 additional peons.

The following changes were effected in temporary and additional establishments during the year under review:—

(a) The abolition of two temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department.

(b) The abolition of one temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Detective Training School, Insein.

(c) The entertainment of a temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Tharrawaddy District to supervise the Punitive Police for one year from the 1st March 1928.

(d) The creation of a temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police for one year from the 27th March 1928 in order to set free an Assistant Superintendent of Police to take charge of the Motor Vehicles Department of the Rangoon Town Police.

(e) The entertainment of a temporary Inspector of Police in the Pegu District for one year from the 27th July 1928 for employment in connection with crime.

(f) The continued entertainment of one temporary Sub-Inspector of Police for duty at the subjail at Pyapôn for a further period of one year from the 1st March 1928.

(g) The disbandment from the 15th February 1928 of the special oil-field police force of 1 Head Constable and 8 Constables stationed at Ywathaya temporary outpost in the Minbu District.

(h) The re-entertainment from the 1st December 1928 for surveillance duty over the ticket-of-leave prisoners employed on road making in the Taungdwingyi Subdivision of the temporary police force of 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 5 Constables who were entertained for the same duty over the convicts employed on the Allanmyo-Satthwa Road from the 1st July 1927 to the 1st July 1928.

(i) The continued entertainment for a further period of one year from the 16th May 1928 of the police force consisting of 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables for duty at the Zegyo Bazaar, Mandalay.

(j) The entertainment of a temporary regular police force of 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Head Constables and 22 Constables at Mugan in the Tabayin Township, Shwebo District, from the 1st November 1928 until the revision of the regular police force.

(k) The entertainment of a temporary force of 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 6 Constables in the strength of the Lower Chindwin District police force from the 1st February 1928 pending the revision of the regular police force.

(l) The continued entertainment for a further period of one year on special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department of 1 Sub-Inspector of Police and 1 Head Constable from the 26th January 1928, 1 Head Constable from the 31st January 1928 and 1 Sub-Inspector of Police from the 4th February 1928.

(m) The disbandment at Bhamo on the 4th August 1928 of the members of the force who were transferred to the Minbu District for surveillance duty over the ticket-of-leave prisoners employed on Public Works Department projects at Salin Camp.

Cost of Police. — Statement D.

2. The cost of the Civil Police Force payable from the Provincial Revenues as reported by the Accountant-General, Burma, in his preliminary statement for the year ending the 31st March 1929 was Rs. 1,14,85,424, a net increase of Rs. 31,437 over the expenditure for the previous year.

This amount does not include the expenditure on—

(i) the Police Force in the Shan States as it is charged to the Federation, and

(ii) Police supplied to other Departments and private bodies the entire cost of which is borne by the parties concerned and adjusted in the "General Police Fund." But it includes a sum of Rs. 44,647 being the cost of the Village Police (Rs. 44,467) and allowances to Cattle-pound Keepers (Rs. 180) which was not included in the total cost of the Civil Police in previous years. If this amount is excluded the total expenditure for the year 1928-29 is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 13,210 which is arrived at as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Superintendence		18,376
2. District Executive Force		4,009
3. Criminal Investigation Department		13,399
4. Railway Police	31,122	...
5. Police Training School		8,548
	31,122	44,332

Net decrease Rs. 13,210.

The decrease under "Superintendence" is due to less expenditure under (i) salaries and allowances of Imperial Police Officers owing to senior officers being away on leave during the year and (ii) charges for launches.

The decrease under District Executive Force is mainly due to less expenditure under "Charges for Launches" and "Rewards to Non-Officials." The decrease under "Criminal Investigation Department" and "Police Training School" and the increase under "Railway Police." fall mainly under "Travelling Allowance of Police Force" and are due to the effects of the new Travelling Allowance Rules.

Statistics of area, etc., and proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime. — Statement D.

3. During the year 1928 there has been an increase of four Police Stations including one temporary Police Station opened at Mugan in the Shwebo District from the 1st November 1928 and a decrease of three outposts in the whole Province, the total number for the year under report being 351 Police Stations and 42 outposts as compared with 347 and 45 respectively in 1927.

The increase of 3 permanent Police Stations was due to the opening of 3 new Police Stations at Ohne, Yitkangale and Kyauktaga in the Pegu District about the middle of the year, the establishment of which was sanctioned as a result of the revision of the strength of the police force of that district. The decrease in the number of outposts was due to the exclusion of Mindat and Kanpetlet Outposts in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts, which did not exist and were erroneously shown in the statement for the year 1927, and to the abolition of the Ywathaya temporary Outpost in the Minbu District from the 15th February 1928.

For the convenience of the villagers and for better supervision over criminals six village-tracts were transferred from the jurisdiction of Tawlate Police Station to that of Tantabin Police Station in the Insein District during the year 1928.

With the exception of the Pegu District the proportions of police to population remained the same as in the previous year. In the Pegu District the figure was reduced from 796 to 752 owing to the increase in the strength of the police force by 33 officers and men.

The proportions of police to population and crime vary considerably in the different districts. Excluding the small hill districts the proportion of population varies from 1 policeman to 403 persons in the Mandalay District to 1 to 1,680 in the Lower Chindwin District and the proportion of crime per head of police varies from 3·21 in the Kyaukpyu District to 8·04 in the Tharrawaddy District. Other districts having a large proportion of crime per head of police are Yamèthin 7·82 and Meiktila 7·44.

It is interesting to compare the statistics of other police forces with those of Burma and I give the figures below :—

	Population per head of police.	Area per head of police.
England and Wales (Constables only) ...	661	1·02 Sq. miles.
Scotland	750	4·37
India, excluding Burma	1,374	5·7
Central Provinces	1,259	9·3
Bihar and Orissa	2,372	5·8
Bengal	1,867	2·9
Punjab	1,049	4·9
Burma	946	17·07

Proportion of investigated crime per head of police :—

London Metropolitan Police	·81
India, excluding presidency towns	2·7
Bengal	2·7
Bihar and Orissa	3·0
Madras	5·8
Punjab	2·7
Burma	4·8

Sanctioned and actual strength, length of service, casualties, health, etc., of the force.

Statements D and E.

4. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding gazetted officers, rose from 2,187 officers and 11,182 men in 1,927 to 2,228 officers and 11,253 men in the year under report. Details of the increase are given in paragraph 1. The actual strength at the end of the year was 2,224 officers and 11,004 men or a shortage of 4 officers and 249 men as compared with 21 officers and 374 men in 1927. In pursuance of the policy of Burmanisation the sanctioned strength of Indians was reduced from 2,071 to 1,916 and Indian Military Police drill instructors were replaced by Burmans in most districts. Indian recruiting was stopped in September owing to an excess of Indians in some districts and this caused a small shortage in other districts. But the main reason for the shortage at the end of the year was the stoppage of Burman recruiting in October in order to pave the way for the reduction in the strength of Constables anticipated as a result of the district re-organizations awaiting Government sanction.

The majority of districts reported no difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type though not all are in the happy position described by the District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin, below :—

"The waiting list maintained in this district of candidates for enlistment is always full, many of the candidates having VI and VII Standard English qualifications. There is no doubt that the Police Force is gaining popularity with the well educated town bred youth as well as the better class of villagers. No difficulty is experienced in getting either to join the police and it will not be long before the vernacular Station Writers and Head Constables will disappear. Many candidates who have failed to qualify for admission to the Police Training School, Mandalay, seek enlistment as Constables in order to qualify for the post of Station Writer. There is a great improvement in the type of candidates appearing for recruitment and they are now in sufficiently large numbers to make selection possible. Quite a number of Headmen have brought to me their sons or relatives for enlistment and as some of these look upon service under Government as a hereditary claim they make a good type of public servant."

The District Superintendents of Police, Insein, Pegu, Bassein, Ma-ubin, Thayetmyo, Railways and others comment in the same strain but the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, presents the obverse side of the picture :—

"Recruiting in this district is heart-breaking. Time and again I have, in the various villages visited, come across suitable and likely youngsters. On speaking to them on the advantages of the Police service they express a desire to enlist but in nine cases out of ten it will be found that they never turn up for medical examination and if traced later they will inform one that their parents have objected to their enlistment in the Police . . . . It is my opinion that eventually the police in this district will be largely composed of the children of *ex*-policemen. There is certainly a tendency to that at present and it is likely to increase. Of course the fact that a very high proportion of the cultivator class is criminal also acts as a hindrance to successful recruiting."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, I think, hits the nail on the head in the following remarks :—

"The District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, has his own ideas on the subject but it strikes me that a possible explanation of the difficulty of securing a good class of

recruits in the districts affected is to be found in the fact that the morale of the police forces in those districts is far below what it ought to be. If this theory is correct, it is not, I think, surprising to find that parents are averse to allowing their sons to join the police."

In the neighbouring district of Ma-ubin where the District Superintendent of Police has taken a keen personal interest in the recruitment, comfort and welfare of his men and done everything possible to improve the morale of the force results have been highly satisfactory. As an instance of the popularity of the force in Ma-ubin he cites the example of two VII Standard boys of 16 and 17 who were so anxious to join the police that he had great difficulty in persuading them to return to their parents.

It is not to be expected that recruits in backward areas like Myitkyina and the Upper Chindwin where educational facilities are few will be up to the same standard as the rest of the province but there is no doubt that on the whole recruits are now of a much better type than formerly.

The number of Constables enlisted during the year was 1,432 as compared with 1,450 in 1927. At the end of the year there were 1,816 Constables with one and under two years' service, 3,669 with two and under eight years' service, 2,147 with eight and under 15 years' service and 884 with more than 15 years' service compared with 1,873, 3,903, 1,845 and 824 in 1927.

The number of long service men is still increasing and affords additional proof of the popularity of the force.

The total number of men who left the force increased from 1,420 to 1,604 but the increase was chiefly due to a larger number of men leaving the force on pension or gratuity. There was an increase in the number of men discharged (20) and in resignations (55) but a decrease in desertion (10). The increase in discharges is mainly due to the fact that the figures given by Tharrawaddy include a large number of men transferred to the Punitive Police as there is no separate column for transfers. The increase in resignations is not satisfactory. The districts mainly responsible are Henzada and Bhamo, which show increases of ten each, and Thatôn, Amherst, Magwe and Tavoy which show 11 each. In Thatôn and Amherst the resignations took place among the Karens and the District Superintendents of Police attribute them to the dislike of the Karens to being removed from their jungle haunts. In Bhamo and also in Myitkyina the large number of resignations occurred among the Village Police who are not under Police administration. The District Superintendents of Police, Henzada and Tavoy, make no remarks while the District Superintendent of Police, Magwe, whose district has a large number of discharges, resignations and desertions, states that the increase is due to the inferior type of recruit enlisted in former years and, it might be added, to the superior attractions of the pay offered by the Oil Companies.

Magwe has always been a difficult district for recruiting men of a suitable type and in order to fill up vacancies District Superintendents of Police have sometimes enlisted inferior recruits but as the District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, who has similar difficulties, remarks, "When conditions are such that it is only with difficulty that *anybody* can be induced to join the police one cannot afford to make the selection that is necessary and possible where competition for a vacancy exists." I would, however, urge as much discrimination as is compatible with local conditions. It is better to have a shortage than a number of inferior recruits who resign or desert at the earliest opportunity or have to be discharged as unfit.

Admissions to hospital were 40 per cent. of the actual strength of the force as compared with 38 per cent. in the previous year. There were 145 deaths as compared with 176 in 1927. The most common complaints were malaria, venereal and bowel trouble. Although the number of days spent in hospital has decreased there has been no real improvement in the health of the force. Katha, Myitkyina and Kyauksè show a 100 per cent. increase in admissions to hospital while Mergui and Upper and Lower Chindwin show 50 per cent. or over. All these increases are put down to a bad year of malaria.

It is satisfactory to note that some District Superintendents of Police take a keen personal interest in the health of their men and not only arrange for supplies of quinine and quinine parades but provide the men in malarial localities with mosquito nets and I hope that all officers of malarial districts will do likewise and record in their next reports the measures taken to combat malaria.

Nearly all officers comment on the prevalence of venereal. Neo-salvarsan and Novo-arsenobillon have been used with success in some districts and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has taken steps to ensure a free supply of these drugs. The District Superintendents of Police, Prome and Lower Chindwin, comment on the adverse effect of the leave rules which do not permit of men suffering from this disease taking Hospital leave and for their information I will reproduce the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin :—

"In both cases the Medical Officer certified the disease as an outcome of irregular or intemperate habit. As the existing Fundamental Rules, however, allow the conversion of hospital leave into leave at credit on full pay, the period spent in hospital was treated as leave on full pay. The existing leave rules encourage treatment of venereal disease in hospital, which in the past owing to censures and restrictions was concealed by the men who obtained private treatment which rarely if ever was successful and caused incalculable harm . . . . Continuous efforts are being made to get the men to go to hospital immediately they suspect contraction of this malady with the assurance that they will suffer no departmental harm."

The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, states that arrangements have been made with the Medical Department to have the blood of every member of the force examined with a view to having men suffering from venereal treated at the venereal clinic and I hope similar arrangements will be made by other officers. Everything possible should be done to fight this scourge.

Statement E 5. The following fire-arms were in possession of the civil police at

Armament. the end of the year under report :—

Martini-Henry carbines	... ...	3,762
Muskets (smooth-bore)	... ...	1,627
Revolvers (Webley)	... ...	1,442
Pistols (R. I. C. and others)	... ...	159

There are also 40 Martini-Henry Carbines and five Muskets (smooth-bore) under repairs, and 127 Pistols and 106 Revolvers with the Superintendent of Police Supplies. There has been an increase of 325 Carbines and a decrease of 354 Muskets, 107 Revolvers and 140 Pistols.

Most of the Martini-Henry Carbines now in use are very old and since the 1st January 1928 when regular inspections have been held by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, Burma, no less than 301 out of 443 examined or about 70 per cent. have been condemned by him. The smooth-bore carbine of ·410 bore, selected by a special committee which sat at Simla in 1929, is likely to be adopted for use by all Police Forces in India and though re-armament cannot be effected at present for financial reasons it will have to be carried out in a few years when the present supply of muskets and ammunition is exhausted. The ·380 Webley revolver has been officially adopted in place of the ·455 Webley, as it is a much handier weapon for Burmans, and the present stock of revolvers is being disposed of and replaced as funds permit.

Statement E. Punishments and Rewards.

6. During the year 12 officers and 149 men were removed or dismissed departmentally as compared with 13 and 132 in 1927. Magisterial punishments were awarded to 8 officers and 148 men as compared with 15 and 173 in the previous year, and of these, 7 officers and 134 men were removed or dismissed as against 9 and 150 in 1927. The number of other punishments awarded to officers and men was 268 and 655 respectively as compared with 221 and 797 in the previous year.

Nearly all officers from Commissioners downwards comment on the improvement in the discipline and conduct of the force. The District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, states that "This (Pegu) is the first Lower Burma District I have held charge of for 10 years and the improvement I notice in the discipline, behaviour and general outlook of the Police since I was in Lower Burma last is amazing." All officers have given considerable attention to improving discipline and the District Superintendent of Police, Ma-ubin, notes that he has got rid of 12 officers and 124 men (5 officers and 49 men on pension) out of a total strength of 55 officers and 262 men from September 1926 to the end of 1928, the result being that he has practically reconstituted the Ma-ubin Police Force. The results are reflected in the great improvement in the morale of the Force and the success in dealing with crime. In spite of this drastic treatment the District Superintendent of Police is able to obtain plenty of good recruits. Myingyan is another district where a great improvement has been effected in recent years.

Discipline is still bad in Pyapôn, Hanthawaddy, Mergui, Amherst, Katha and Myitkyina. Transfers of officers have been made in Pyapôn, Hanthawaddy and Mergui and severe departmental action has been taken against slack and corrupt officers and men. Amherst has always had a bad reputation due to the inferior material of which the Force is composed and though much weeding out has taken place during the last few years there is still need for more. In Katha and Myitkyina the opium habit, ill-health and bad-housing militate against good discipline. In all these districts except Hanthawaddy it is difficult to recruit suitable men and until the bad material can be replaced by good a great improvement in discipline cannot be expected.

The improvement in the conduct of the Force as a whole is borne out by the fact that out of a strength of nearly 12,000 only 5 policemen were judicially or departmentally punished for ill-treatment of prisoners or misconduct towards the public and there were only three cases in all compared with 11 in the previous year.

The number of rewards granted to members of the Force during the year was 984 by Magistrates and 1,654 departmentally compared with 1,217 and 1,918 in 1927. The decrease in departmental rewards is undoubtedly due to the exercise of greater discrimination than formerly and though opinions differ I think the views of the District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin, are quite sound. He says :—

"I have made all officers and men thoroughly understand that I am not going to encourage them to work by the payment of rewards. Their pay is a sufficient inducement to work and rewards will only be given when an officer or man has done exceptional work. Good Service Certificates were getting far too cheap and it was not unusual for a man to apply for one for every arrest he effected."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, and the District Superintendents of Police, Insein and Bassein, comment in the same strain and now that officers and men are better paid a change in the system of distributing rewards is desirable. The District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, reports that at the end of the year he distributed a number of rewards to all ranks for consistent good work throughout the year and I consider that this system might be copied with advantage in other districts. As the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, remarks :—

"A specific reward is frequently a mere matter of luck and it is a good thing that the members of the Force should realize that steady, honest, good all-round work is highly appreciated by their superior officers."

Education and Training.

7. Two thousand two hundred and thirteen officers and 10,099 men are literate out of a sanctioned strength of 2,228 officers and 11,253 men or 91 per cent. The majority of the illiterate men are Indians, Kachins of the Katha, Bhamo, Myitkyina Districts and Northern Shan States and Karens of the Salween. The standard of literacy, always high when compared Statement E.

with Indian Provinces, is decidedly higher than it was a few years ago. The higher rates of pay have attracted a much better type of recruits in most districts and even in Upper Burma a greater proportion of men with more than *pongyi-kyaung* education is being enlisted.

The number of Constables other than recruits brought into Training Depôts for recurrent training has increased from 993 to 1,870 and the only districts which did not train any men were Akyab, Bassein, Pegu and the Salween. Akyab and Bassein report that owing to the large number of recruits they had no accommodation. Pegu was under strength and very busy with crime; while in Salween the language difficulty was found to be insurmountable. The District Superintendent, Lower Chindwin, is trying the interesting experiment of night classes for men who are on duty during the day. He says :—

"All the Police Constables in the Headquarters Lines are expected to attend 30 night lectures within three months between the hours 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. under the direction of the Court Prosecuting Inspector who is responsible for fortnightly tests and the lectures to be given. There are three Probationary Sub-Inspectors in this district and they are being made use of as lecturers on elementary law and some of the more senior Sub-Inspectors on procedure. My Headquarters Assistant, the Circle Inspector, Mônywa, and the Court Prosecuting Inspector himself also give lectures before the quarterly examinations are held and their lectures are confined to discipline, sanitation, case work, etc. Police Constables who fail in their quarterly tests are kept on for another three months while those who have passed are replaced by men from outstations. This procedure has been going on since July 1st and already 45 men out of a district strength of 147 have passed out. I hope next year to pass out double this number and thereby increase the efficiency of the Police in their knowledge of Law and Procedure."

This is a step in the right direction and shows what can be done in a district where a small sanctioned strength does not permit of many men being called in purely for recurrent training. Ninety-seven per cent. of the Constables who underwent recurrent training qualified, *i.e.*, passed through the courses satisfactorily. Some of them sat for the half-yearly examinations and obtained higher class certificates than they held before. The District Superintendent, Myingyan, states that examinations for higher grade certificates are not popular, but if the men are forced to realise that they will not be allowed to appear for promotion examinations unless they hold 1st or 2nd class certificates there will be no dearth of candidates.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-six men including recruits appeared for the half-yearly examinations for educational certificates and of these 327 obtained 1st class certificates, 504 2nd class and 305 3rd class. These results are satisfactory but the results of the promotion examinations were again poor, though better than in the previous year. One hundred and fifty out of 524 candidates passed the Head Constables' examination; 84 out of 311 the Station Writer's examination; and 41 out of 244 the Sub-Inspector's examination. The poor results are due not to ill-qualified instructors as the Commissioner, Sagaing, appears to think—the men prepare themselves for these examinations—but partly to the low standard of education of the older men, who imagine they can pass on their experience and without any book-learning, and partly to the lack of discrimination shown by officers in the selection of candidates. It is a mere waste of time to permit all who apply to appear and I hope selecting officers will exercise greater care in future. The District Superintendent, Bassein, who is supported by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, advocates central examinations for promotion but the only officer in a position to hold these examinations is the Principal of the Burma Provincial Police Training School and he is fully employed with examinations at the School and the entrance examination for Cadet Sub-Inspectors.

Training of Recruits.

The number of recruits who were trained at Training Depôts was 1,491 compared with 1,381 in the previous year. All officers have paid great attention to the training of recruits which has now been made more practical. Everything is done to make the courses interesting and Training Depôts now go in for observation marches, memory training, mock trials, geography, plan drawing, practical instruction in patrol, escort and traffic duties; lectures on law, procedure, discipline, etc., being given by senior officers. The physical welfare of the recruits is also attended to. Physical training classes are held in addition to ordinary drill and every kind of sports gear is provided. Some Training Depôts have recreation and tea rooms where indoor games can be played and meals obtained.

Some of the smaller Training Depôts have been closed and recruits are now sent to neighbouring districts for training. The idea of a Central School for Burmese Constables mentioned in last year's report has been dropped. The consensus of opinion is against such a school as Burmans do not like leaving their home districts and it would probably have an adverse effect on recruiting. A Central School for Indian Constables might be more successful but is not required at present owing to the excess of Indians.

Revolver Course.

The number of officers who went through the annual revolver course was 1,602 as compared with 1,685 in 1927. The figure of merit obtained was 96·38 as against 90·81. The Provincial Police Training School obtained the highest figure of merit—127·39—and Akyab the lowest—39·37.

Other districts which did badly were Northern Shan States (58·21), Myitkyina (70), Hanthawaddy (74·76), Yamèthin (76·36) and Kyaukpyu (77). The District Superintendent, Akyab, which had a much higher figure last year, explains that the poor results were due to a few old men firing, one of whom was unable to hit the target. Such men are a danger to themselves and others and should not be allowed to possess a revolver. I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, that lack of proper instruction and supervision is generally responsible for indifferent scoring and I hope that the District

Superintendents of the districts concerned will do their best to improve matters. When supplies of revolver ammunition can be obtained by Revolver Clubs and Sports Clubs at reduced rates for practice purposes there can be no excuse for bad shooting.

The Revolver Shooting Competition for Gazetted Officers was won by Mr. E. Jennings, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Insein, with a score of 155 out of a possible 176 and the Competition for non-gazetted officers the DesVœux Challenge Cup by Mr. C. Sampson, Inspector, Pegu, with 154 out of 174.

Musketry.

The number of men who fired the annual course was 8,151 compared with 6,817 in 1927. The figure of merit was 68 the same as last year. The Salween District had the highest figure—86—and Pakôkku the lowest—43·57. Other districts which had low scores were Myitkyina (52·1), Pyapôn 55·9, Magwe (58·35), Kyaukpyu (58·79) and Amherst (59·44).

Here again a lack of instruction and supervision is indicated as most Burmans are naturally fair shots and I hope District Superintendents will pay more attention to musketry. The Deputy Inspector-General, Northen Range, advocates more practice at "fire control" *i.e.*, teaching the men to concentrate their aim on a particular target and on a particular part of that target.

First Aid to the Injured.

Two hundred and seventy-eight officers and men attended "First Aid" Classes as compared with 318 in 1927. One hundred and fifty-six sat for the examination and 136 passed. One hundred and ten were awaiting examination at the close of the year. Pegu was unable to hold a class owing to there being no Sub-Assistant Surgeon with Burmese qualifications available. Lower Chindwin held two classes but the results are not reported. While Funds are only sufficient for classes in 15 districts per annum I should like to see a greater attendance at these classes. It should be the aim of every District Superintendent to get as many men trained in First Aid as possible.

Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.

8. Recruiting for Cadet Sub-Inspectorships was again maintained at the strength of 200 temporarily sanctioned by Government in 1926. No difficulty was experienced in recruiting. Over 300 candidates sat at each of the competitive entrance examinations in April and October while 27 High School Finalists, who are exempted from the competitive examination, appeared before the Selection Board in June and 64 in December. It is hoped that in the near future all candidates will possess the High School Final qualification and that the competitive examination will be unnecessary.

The year 1928 opened with 1 Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1 Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and 92 cadets on the roll made up of 1 Cadet Inspector, 30 Court Prosecuting

Sub-Inspectors and 61 Cadet Executive Sub-Inspectors. Of these 92 cadets, 1 died, 2 left on sick leave and one was sick in hospital making a total of four casualties. The remaining 88 cadets appeared for the Final Examination in June 1928 and 2 failed, of whom one was discharged and the other was allowed to continue at the school for a further six months training. The average number of marks obtained by the cadets who passed was 465 or 61 per cent. of the aggregate, as compared with 524 or 68 per cent. of the aggregate in 1927. A further batch of 1 Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1 Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and 106 cadets recruited for training, joined on the 1st January 1928. These 106 cadets were made up as under :—

Cadet Inspectors	... ...	3
Cadet Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	...	16
Cadet Executive Sub-Inspectors	...	87
Total	...	106

Of these 106 cadets there were 7 casualties leaving 99 to sit for the Final Examination in December 1928, of whom 2 Executive Sub-Inspectors failed and were discharged. Certain Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors who failed to pass in Advanced Law were offered appointments as Executive Sub-Inspectors and accepted them. The average number of marks obtained by these cadets was 492 or 64 per cent. of the total, a slight improvement over the results of the June Examination. The results, however, are not as good as in 1927 and the Principal attributes this to various reasons such as a higher standard of marking, changes in the Instructional Staff and illness among the cadets. On the 1st July 1928, a further batch of 109 new cadets was recruited for training, consisting of 1 Cadet Inspector, 10 Cadet Court Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and 98 Cadet Executive Sub-Inspectors. Of these three have become casualties leaving a total of 106 cadets under training at the close of the year under report. Another Assistant Superintendent of Police who arrived from England and joined the School on the 6th December 1928 was under training at the end of the year.

On the whole the discipline of the school was good. One cadet (Excise) was discharged for sleeping on his post while on sentry duty at night. Another cadet was discharged as an habitual drunkard and undesirable character. A few cadets were punished for breaking bounds by night and other offences. Considering that the average population of the school is about 200 young men most of whom, when they arrive at the school, come up against real discipline for the first time in their lives the behaviour of the cadets was unquestionably good.

Three cadets went down with beri-beri and seven with enteric. The beri-beri infection appears to have been introduced from outside.

But the messing arrangements were thoroughly overhauled by the Civil Surgeon and the Principal and various changes were made in the school dietary. The enteric was undoubtedly due to the drinking of moat water used for bathing—a practice which is strictly forbidden—but until an adequate supply of tube well water is forthcoming from the Municipal mains there can be no guarantee against a further outbreak. A scheme for obtaining an ample supply from the big wells at Mingaladon was sanctioned by Government during the year but had not been commenced by the end of the year. Except for the above cases the health of the cadets was good and there were less admissions to hospital than in the previous year.

The Canteen continued to be well patronized throughout the year and the turnover was in the neighbourhood of half a lakh of rupees but unfortunately large deficiencies were discovered in the accounts when the Treasurer and Secretary—Inspector U Thein Tin—handed over to his successor in October and he is now standing trial for criminal breach of trust. There is no doubt that the running of a large concern like this Canteen is a whole-time job and steps are being taken to place it on a firmer basis.

On the whole the school has had a successful year and much credit is due to Mr. A. C. Smith, who was Principal throughout the year, U Maung Maung (8), the Assistant Principal, who continued to give of his best in spite of failing health during the last four months of the year, and Instructors U Po Gyi, U San Hla, U Kyaw Tun Zan and Mr. Parsons.

Sports, etc.

9. The District Superintendents of Police, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Magwe, and Upper Chindwin, have made no remarks in this connection but the majority of the district reports show that District Superintendents of Police are taking the keenest interest in the encouragement of Sports in their districts. Football is of course the favourite form of sport in the Burma Police but other popular sports include athletics, tennis, hockey, boxing, badminton and *chinlon* while ping-pong, billiards, draughts and chess are played in the various police recreation rooms. All these activities tend to keep the men fit and happy and foster sportsmanship and the team spirit.

The DesVœux Shield Football Competition, Senior and Junior Divisions, was held as usual and provided very keen competition. Fourteen districts entered for the Senior Division and 21 for the Junior. The former was won by the Police Training School and the latter by the Hanthawaddy District Police. The Burma Police as usual entered teams for the B.A.A. Football and Hockey Competitions.

The seventh Annual Sports was held at the B.A.A. ground, Rangoon, on the 23rd and 24th of January 1928. Mandalay District Police won the Trophy with 78 points and the Railway Police were again runners-up with 49 points. The Open Events were well contested and the meeting was a great success. In addition to Divisional Sports Meetings several districts held their own meetings which aroused much local interest.

The seventh Annual Boxing Tournament was held at Rangoon on the 25th and 26th of January. The Programme for the two nights included the finals of the seven Police Championships, a team competition between H.M.S. "Emerald", the Cameron Highlanders and Manchester Regiment and special Army, Navy and Police contests. As usual the Tournament was very well attended and His Excellency the Governor presented the Trophy and Cups on the final night. A boxing team was also sent to Ceylon in March to box against the Ceylon Police. Out of seven events the Burma Police won three but all were very close contests. It is hoped to make this meeting an annual affair. Boxing continues to be popular and the standard of boxing in the Police is rising. To further encourage it a Novices Competition will be held in conjunction with future annual tournaments.

In addition to sports the welfare of the men is being looked after by the establishment of Police Clubs, coffee shops and recreation rooms. Prome, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin, Tavoy, Pakôkku, Minbu, Mandalay and Yamèthin report the existence of clubs or recreation rooms while Amherst and Sagaing are erecting them. Other districts are accumulating funds for the purpose and I hope that in a few years all districts will have either a club or a recreation room. Some of these clubs—I would mention Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Yamèthin in particular—are very well equipped having recreation rooms, boxing rings, tennis courts, billiard tables, accommodation for men from outstations and tea rooms where meals are provided.

Nearly every district has a sports fund in a flourishing condition and some districts have separate orphan, band, revolver club funds, etc. In other districts these funds have been amalgamated and I recommend that this practice be adopted in all districts. It is much better to have one large fund than several small ones. Some districts where there are no licensed vendors manage the Deputy Commissioner's ammunition accounts through their sports funds and the District Superintendents of Police, Ma-ubin and Yamèthin, find this not only a source of profit but an effective method of checking sales. The District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin, has started a Benevolent Fund which provides immediate relief on the death of an officer or man and a gratuity to the widow or dependents.

Police Orphan Funds have continued to do excellent work in educating police orphans. Many funds are educating 6 or more orphans while Henzada, Akyab and Pegu are educating as many as 18, 15 and 10 respectively. The idea of a Central School for the sons of Police Officers has been abandoned as it was found that the funds promised

by districts were insufficient. The District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin, has, however, started a Primary Vernacular School for Police Children and reports that the school is much appreciated and that there are now over 30 boy and girl pupils. Mr. Snadden is always to the fore in starting schemes likely to benefit his men and I hope this experiment meets with the success it deserves.

Police Co-operative Credit Societies.

10. At the close of 1927 Co-operative Credit Societies existed in 18 districts only (including Kyaukpyu and Myaungmya omitted from the last Administration Report) with a total membership of 4,850 and a share capital of Rs. 1,94,337. During the year under report Societies were instituted in seven more districts and at the close of the year there were 25 Societies with a total membership distributed as follows:—

1. Akyab	390	14. Mergui	119
2. Kyaukpyu	95	15. Pakôkku	308
3. Sandoway	118	16. Minbu	160
4. Pegu	460	17. Mandalay	653
5. Tharrawaddy	479	18. Kyauksè	124
6. Prome	442	19. Meiktila	228
7. Henzada	411	20. Yamèthin	308
8. Myaungmya	304	21. Myingyan	230
9. Ma-ubin	217	22. Lower Chindwin	180
10. Toungoo	228	23. Katha	168
11. Thatôn	327	24. Northern Shan States	178
12. Amherst	187	25. Rangoon	321
13. Thayetmyo	170	Total	6,805

The District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, reports that application was made to the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Burma, for the registration of a Society but it remained unregistered at the close of the year.

The total Share Capital of the Societies at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,15,645 as compared with Rs. 1,94,337 in 1927 and the total loans issued to members amounted to Rs. 2,94,371 as compared with Rs. 2,12,704.

Ten districts have Stores branches run in conjunction with their Societies and the total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,423.

The Provincial Police Co-operative Society at Rangoon made very good progress and paid a dividend of Rs. 12-8 per cent. This success is largely due to the energy and ability of Mr. Chinniah, Chairman of the Society, and Branch Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma. The Societies at Pegu, Mandalay, Tharrawaddy and Yamèthin also made good progress.

In last year's report the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range (Mr. Rake) commented adversely on the Stores Branches of the Societies but the District Superintendents of Police, Myaungmya, Prome, Ma-ubin and Kyauksè maintain that Store Branches, if properly run, are advantageous to the members. Stores which exist for the sale of luxuries such as cigarettes, cakes, tinned stuffs, etc., are undoubtedly a temptation to the men and lead to extravagance and I consider that the activities of these branches should be confined to the sale of essentials such as rice, oil, clothing, etc., which can be sold at rates cheaper than are obtainable in the bazaar.

Some District Superintendents of Police comment on the fact that their Societies are huge money lending concerns and nothing else and far from encouraging thrift give rein to the borrowing proclivities of their members. This is a charge that may be levelled at most Co-operative Societies as these Societies are mainly lending Societies, but it is preferable that the men should be able to borrow at comparatively low rates than resort to Chetties and other money-lenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest. The grant of loans should, however, be strictly scrutinized and confined to really deserving cases. At present there is a tendency to grant loans to all and sundry without careful scrutiny and District Superintendents of Police should give this matter their closest attention.

Various improvements in the Bye-laws of the Societies were considered and after the views of all concerned had been ascertained were accepted by many Societies.

State of Buildings.

11. The housing question becomes more critical year by year. Although in some districts vast improvements have been effected in recent years, construction does not keep pace with requirements. No less than Rs. 1,35,637-6-9 was spent on hiring houses in the past year and our annual allotments under "Minor Works" and "Works" were mainly expended in patching up existing buildings. Many officers comment bitterly on the unsatisfactory state of the buildings in their districts and their remarks are endorsed by Deputy Inspectors-General, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. To have a large number of Policemen living in rented houses or dilapidated buildings is not conducive to smartness, good discipline or efficiency and in districts such as Magwe, Mergui, Thatôn, Katha and Myitkyina it certainly adds to recruiting difficulties.

Much was hoped for from the 48 lakhs scheme under which 5 or 6 lakhs are allotted annually for the construction of cottages for the rank of Sub-Inspector and under, but while a large number of new buildings

has been erected progress has not been satisfactory.

The Public Works Department have not been able to expend all the money that has been allotted for various reasons.

The undermentioned major works were completed during the year under report :—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a defensible Police Station and treasure vault at Yegyi, Bassein District	32,300
2. Construction of a non-defensible Police Station at Phado, Pegu District	12,925
3. Shifting all the buildings attached to the Police Training Depôt to the new site near the Military Police Lines at Mergui ...	19,252
4. Construction of quarters for the Police Headquarters Assistant, Mergui	20,464
5. Construction of an armed Police Station at Upper Yebyu, Tavoy District	26,846
6. Construction of a Police Station at Danubyu, Ma-ubin District ...	28,980

Several officers comment on the unsatisfactory condition of lockups in their charge and, though some Police Stations have been condemned owing to insufficient space, insanitary conditions and dilapidations, little progress has been made with the re-construction programme suggested by the Lockup Conference in 1926 and little is likely to be made in the near future owing to the lack of funds.

My allotment under the Public Works Department minor works voted for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 1,25,000 which was supplemented by three additional allotments of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 1,000 making a total of Rs. 1,42,000. A sum of Rs. 1,39,220 was spent on Civil Police and Military Police minor works and Rs. 2,780 lapsed.

My non-voted minor works allotment was Rs. 25,000 which was subsequently increased by an additional allotment of Rs. 3,000, making a total of Rs. 28,000. A sum of Rs. 26,714 was spent on Military Police minor works and Rs. 1,286 lapsed.

My allotment under "Works" Voted was Rs. 1,50,000, which was totally spent on the construction of and repairs to Civil Police buildings.

Inspections.

12. I am glad to record a further improvement in the number of days spent on tour by Inspecting Officers. All the Range Deputy Inspectors-General and 15 district officers spent over 200 days on tour while 22 officers spent over half the year on tour. The largest amount of touring was done by the District Superintendent of Police, Insein (259 days), the District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan (245 days) and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Shan States (240 days).

Insufficient touring appears to have been done by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Shan States (58 days), the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay (77 days), the District Superintendent of Police, Amherst (135 days), and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina (132 days). The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Shan States, explains that his touring was practically confined to the notified areas where he has only 2 Police Stations to inspect The District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, states that the inadequacy was due to frequent changes of District Superintendents of Police, the illness of one of his predecessors and the importance of Mandalay itself. The District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, gives as his reasons the transfers of District Superintendents of Police and the fact that the Headquarters Assistant held dual charge for over two months, while the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, attributes inadequate touring to bad communications and to the Government launch not being available owing to low water and the illness of the serang.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy interfered with inspection work during the latter part of the year but with a few exceptions all Police Stations in the Province were thoroughly inspected. Most District Superintendents of Police record satisfactory results but owing to frequent changes of procedure with which it is difficult for station staffs to keep pace results cannot be entirely satisfactory. As few innovations as possible will be introduced during the next few years in order to give the District Police time to settle down.

The District Superintendents of Police, Prome, Salween, Mandalay and Lower Chindwin, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, did not inspect their offices, while the District Superintendents of Police, Salween, Mandalay and the Railway Police, did not inspect their Training Depôts during the year. Adequate reasons were not given by the District Superintendents of Police, Prome and Salween and they were suitably dealt with by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

Cognizable Crime.

13. The number of true cases of cognizable crime dealt with by Police and Magistrates during the year was 54,867 cases as compared with 51,881 in 1927 or an increase of 2,986 cases. Of this increase 1,404 fell under Classes I to V and 1,582 under Class VI. A comparison of the figures for pending cases for 1927 and 1928 will show that part of the increase is due to the larger number of cases brought forward from 1927 owing to the congestion in the Courts at the close of 1927. Independent of this, Statement A. Part I.

however, crime has undoubtedly increased. The increase under Class VI is due to the greater activity of the Police under "public nuisances" and "special and local laws" and calls for no comment. The increases and decreases under Classes I to V are shown below :—

Class I	...	+ 52	Class IV	...	− 13
Class II	...	+711	Class V	...	+278
Class III	...	+376			

Class I.—The increases fall under offences relating to coin (24) and offences relating to notes (30). The province was flooded with forged notes during the year and some big seizures were made in Rangoon and elsewhere. Many of the forgeries were well printed and apt to deceive anyone but an expert.

Class II.—The main increases were under murder (98), grievous hurt (193), hurt (127) and kidnapping (110). Thus crimes of violence show a big increase. In this connection the District Superintendent, Bassein, states :—

"Violence would appear to be on the upward grade and I do not see how the Police are to prevent this type of crime. The quick temper of the Burman and his immediate recourse to a lethal weapon to settle a difference are subjects that appear annually in this report and it is needless for me to dilate on them. The orders restricting the issue of dagger licenses would not appear to have had much effect. In my opinion composition of cases in Court is still permitted too freely. Flogging and severe penalties, particularly in all cases in which a dah or a knife is used, would be more effective. The real remedy lies with the people themselves and until they learn to control themselves and exercise more self-restraint it seems to me this yearly melancholy tale of murders and assaults will continue."

Many officers comment in the same strain.

Class III.—The main increase is under house-breaking, etc., (266) which is dealt with under paragraph 19.

Class IV.—The decrease falls under wrongful restraint and confinement (22).

Class V.—The increase falls mainly under cattle theft (615) which is dealt with in paragraph 17. Ordinary theft decreased by 128 and criminal trespass, etc., by 169.

Excluding cases under Class VI the Divisions mainly responsible for the increases were Irrawaddy (758), Tenasserim (340) and Pegu (298). In the Irrawaddy Division the districts responsible were Bassein (300) Henzada (236) and Myaungmya (165); in the Tenasserim Division Thatôn (281) and Tavoy (61) and in the Pegu Division Tharrawaddy (233) and Prome (141). The District Superintendents of Police, Bassein and Myaungmya, attribute the increases in offences against property partly to the bad economic conditions prevailing in the Delta and the District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, states :—

"The largest increases were offences against property. I attribute this to the economic conditions prevailing in the district due to a very bad paddy market. The financial stringency due to the falling off in the price of paddy during the year was indeed great and cultivators were hit very badly in this district."

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy, remarks that serious depression in the rice trade undoubtedly provided a special incentive to crimes against property. But while poverty may cause an increase in theft and petty offences it has never been satisfactorily established that economic conditions have much to do with an increase in serious crime. Conditions were undoubtedly bad in the Irrawaddy Division yet Ma-ubin had no increase in offences against property. The increase in the Pegu Division which occurred mainly in the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts was largely due to the political disorders which prevailed in the earlier part of the year. The police had their hands too full to be able to devote sufficient attention to ordinary crime. The increase in the Tenasserim Division has not been satisfactorily explained by any officer. It is possible that the big increase in the Thatôn District is partly due to the cutting down of Police Stations in 1924 as a result of the Police Enquiry Committee's recommendations and the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, who recently held an enquiry into the matter has recommended the re-opening of more Police Stations.

General results of Police work.

14. The number of true cases under Classes I to VI investigated by the Police, *i.e.*, the number remaining for investigation after deducting those classified as false, mistaken or non-cognisable and those pending at the close of the year was 48,501 as compared with 46,315 in 1927. The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 63 as in the previous year. Excluding compounded cases, 32,349 true cases under Classes I to V were investigated by the police as compared with 31,139 in 1927 and the percentage of convictions was 52 as against 53 in 1927. Twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-three cases were sent up for trial and 16,818 or 82 per cent. were convicted as compared with 84 per cent. in 1927. Results have, therefore, not been quite so good as in the previous year. Statement A, Parts I and II

In comparison with the provincial average of 52 per cent of convictions to cases investigated Myaungmya shows the best results with 66 per cent. followed by Minbu (64), Thayetmyo (61) and Prome and Myingyan (60 each). The worst results were shown by Meiktila (42), Insein, Pegu and Thatôn (44 each), Magwe and Mandalay (45 each), Tavoy (47) and Amherst, Yamèthin and Shwebo (49 each). The Districts which show the largest number of true cases investigated under Classes I to V are Tharrawaddy (2,239), Pegu (2,016) and Magwe (1,912). In

comparison with the provincial average of 82 per cent. for convictions to cases sent up Myaungmya (91), Ma-ubin (89) and Mandalay (87) show the best results ; while Pegu (74), Toungoo (76) and Thatôn and Meiktila (77 each) show the worst.

The remarks of the Commissioner, Irrawaddy, on the results in his division are as follows :—

"The Police have many difficulties to contend with, notably the apathy of the public and corruptibility of witnesses. Those difficulties we cannot immediately remove. Other complaints are (*a*) of the paucity of 1st Class Magistrates and the consequent delay in getting cases disposed of ; (*b*) of the tendency of some Magistrates to consider it no part of their duty to sift evidence and bring the true facts to light as well as to find holes in the evidence offered by the prosecution ; (*c*) of delays caused by constant transfers of Magistrates, this particularly in the Bassein District ; and (*d*) of poor prosecution. I am afraid there is considerable truth in all these complaints. I hope, as far as it concerns me, to check the too rapid flow of transfers and I trust that District Magistrates will not grow tired of watching the work of their subordinate Magistrates."

Many officers attribute the poorer results to the inexperience of their investigating and prosecuting staffs. This is due to the large increase in Sub-Inspectors sanctioned as the result of the Police Enquiry Committee's recommendations in 1924. These vacancies were at first filled by experienced Head Constables and Station Writers but a large number of educated officers is now being turned out by the Training School and many districts have had to revert the officiating men to make room for them. I have no doubt that these young officers will be immeasurably superior in time to the men they have replaced but until they gain the necessary experience districts are bound to have a few lean years in the way of results. As regards the tendency of some of these young men to disdain the assistance of headmen and elders and not to mix freely with the people I hope all District Superintendents will counteract this by precept and example and educate their youthful subordinates along the right lines.

In Classes I to V the percentage of cases refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 8 per cent, the same as in 1927. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"I am convinced that in the majority of districts the right to refuse investigation is not made sufficient use of. I think it is accepted by all that the investigating officer at the present time has more work to do than he can possibly perform efficiently. The right of refusing investigation and the occasion on which this should be done is fixed on the Police Station Officer and I do not see how matters can be improved by any executive orders. The only way in which an improvement can be effected is by District Superintendents of Police on their visits to Police Stations and inspections pointing out cases in which investigation should have been refused."

Out of 70,970 cases investigated during the year 4,148 were declared to be false as compared with 4,171 in 1927. Of these false cases 3,997 fell under Classes I to V and 151 under Class VI. There is no doubt that officers do not devote sufficient attention to the prosecution of offenders who are guilty of making false complaints and I agree with the views of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, set out below :—

"Under this Section, the District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, has referred to the action he has taken with regard to persons who have deliberately made false reports at Police Stations. In 24 cases he sanctioned the prosecution of such individuals under section 182, Indian Penal Code. In 15 of these cases convictions were obtained, in 6 cases prosecution failed, while in the remaining 3 cases, the culprits made themselves scarce. This is an example which might well be emulated in other districts. It is a matter which requires the personal attention of District Superintendents of Police and which, if they set about matters in the right way, they will find it very much to their advantage to give their attention to. It is of course, quite out of the question to prosecute every person whose report to the police is eventually classified as false. A District Superintendent of Police must discriminate and only in cases where a conviction is likely to result should he grant sanction to prosecute. But every case of any importance classified as false should have the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, whose aim should be to discourage false complaints by prosecuting the offenders whenever there are reasonable grounds for anticipating that their prosecution will end in conviction."

The number of compounded cases under Classes I to V was 1,512 as compared with 1,681 in 1927. Of these 267 were under grievous hurt and 453 under hurt. According to the comments of both District Superintendents and District Magistrates too many cases are still permitted to be compounded but there has undoubtedly been an improvement. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, remarks :—

"The District Superintendent, Ma-ubin, propounds rather a bright idea in regard to the compounding of offences. The complainant in such cases should not only, in his opinion, be charged with the expenses of witnesses summoned to attend court but should also bear the entire cost of the investigation of the case up to the time it reaches the trying Magistrate. I do not suppose that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court would listen to such a proposal, for a moment, especially as the composition of an offence is frequently the most satisfactory method of disposing of it. The remedy in this connection is for Magistrates to refuse to permit composition, when considered inadvisable and contrary to the ends of justice and I am glad to see that most District Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates have given this matter a certain amount of attention. For a Magistrate to grant permission to compound an offence, without very careful consideration, is a sign of ineptitude and what is worse, is nothing more or less than a travesty of justice."

Important Crime.

15. (1) *General.*—The total number of true cases of important crime dealt with during the year was 1,690 as compared with 1,563 in 1927, an increase of 127 cases. Statement C. I.

I append below a table showing in detail the amount of important crime dealt with in each of the last three years :—

Offences.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Murder by poison	2	3	1
Other murders including those under Section 460, Indian Penal Code ...	794	759	869
Dacoity and preparation and assembly for Dacoity	538	443	465
Murder by dacoits	24	19	7
Robberies	305	264	279
Murder by robbers	47	44	38
Kidnapping human beings for ransom ...	6	11	4
Arson or scuttling a ship with intent to defraud an Insurance Company or any person of a sum of Rs. 10,000 or over ...	5	10	14
Railway Act. Section 126	13	10	13
	1,734	1,563	1,690

The number of true murders, dacoities and robberies shows an increase of 110, 22 and 15 respectively while murder by dacoits and robbers decreased by 18 cases. The total increase was spread over the Tenasserim Division with 64 cases, the Irrawaddy Division (45) and the Pegu Division (29). The only division which showed any appreciable decrease was the Magwe Division with 24 cases. In the Tenasserim ...ion the districts responsible for the increases were Amherst (30), Tavoy (14) and Toungoo (13) ; in the Irrawaddy Division, ...ein (18) ; and in the Pegu Division, Pegu (27). In ... had a decrease of 17 cases. The only

other districts with appreciable decreases were Insein (12) and Myingyan (13), while in Yamèthin important crime increased by 26 cases.

In the Amherst District the main increases were under murder and robbery and in Thatôn, Tavoy and Toungoo under murder. In Henzada the increase was under murder and dacoity, and in Bassein under murder and robbery. In Pegu the increase was under dacoity and robbery. In Yamèthin the increase was under murder. In Insein the decrease was under dacoity and robbery as also in Myingyan. As the increases and decreases are dealt with in other portions of this Report I will refrain from commenting on them here.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with was 32 as compared with 37 in 1927. Excluding the lighter districts the best results were shown in Myaungmya (64), Lower Chindwin (62), Thayetmyo (59) and Ma-ubin (54). Results were very poor in Tavoy (14), Thatôn (16), Sagaing (17) and Hanthawaddy (18). There was a slight decrease in the number of important crimes in which firearms were used, the number being 330 compared with 337 in 1927.

(2) *Dacoities.*—The number of dacoities and dacoities with murder has risen from 462 in 1927 to 472 in 1928, an increase of 10 cases only. Of 471 true cases dealt with by the Police 295 were tried and 188 or 40 per cent convicted as compared with 43 per cent. in 1927. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 64 as against 67 in 1927. The figures for 1928 for all Provinces in India are not available but the figures for 1927 are as follows :—

	Number of true cases.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
Bengal	766	116	15·1
United Provinces ...	655	192	29·3
Burma	468	201	42·9
Madras	270	59	21·8
Bihar and Orissa ...	232	37	15·9
Punjab	164	63	38·4
Bombay	151	50	33·1
Central Provinces ...	52	14	26·9
Assam	43	11	25·5

Hence while the number of dacoities is much too large in Burma considering the size of its population results are the best in all India.

The districts which show the largest increases are Pegu (22), Tharrawaddy (9), Meiktila (8), Pyapôn (7), Henzada and Hanthawaddy (6 each). The districts with the largest decreases are Yamèthin, Insein, Mergui, Kyauksè and Shwebo (9 each), Myingyan (7) and Thayetmyo (6). The districts with the largest number of dacoities were Pegu (69), Meiktila (33), Tharrawaddy (30), Toungoo and Thatôn (27 each) and Pyapôn (24). Pegu had another bad year and crime was rapidly getting out of hand but the strengthening of the force combined with the able leadership of Mr. Reynolds the District Superintendent eventually reduced the district to something like order and towards the close of the year there were signs of the welcome decrease in crime which has followed this year. Tharrawaddy was in the throes of political disorder at the beginning of 1928 which undoubtedly had a bad effect on the criminal population with the result that important crime went up with a bound, but as the agitation subsided the police were able to tackle the crime situation and important crime was well in hand at the close of the year, resulting in a substantial decrease this year. Prome and Henzada were also badly affected by the depredations of the Tharrawaddy dacoits. In Prome the situation was speedily realised and effective co-operation between the Prome and Tharrawaddy police had an excellent effect on border crime. But the Henzada police were slow in appreciating the state of affairs and it was not till the close of the year that conferences were held between the Henzada and Tharrawaddy police and effective measures were taken. Meiktila was still bad but the capture of Nga Tun Tin and other dacoits and the application of the Criminal Tribes Act had a good effect. Pyapôn has far too much important crime for the size of its population and the main trouble is the low morale and inefficiency of its police force owing to which it has been unable to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people. Steps are being taken by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, to improve the inspecting and investigating staffs by introducing new blood. Hanthawaddy was troubled by the depredations of a gang which committed four dacoities in Hanthawaddy District and four in Ma-ubin. But two members of the gang were shot dead by a headman and the whole of the gang was ultimately accounted for with the active co-operation of Mr. Xavier and the Ma-ubin Police.

Several other districts besides Hanthawaddy were exploited by gangs. A gang headed by a Karen *ex*-Lieutenant named Saw Maung Ni *alias* "Brandy" committed two dacoities in Bassein and one in Myaungmya and was ultimately captured by a headman. Three gangs of River dacoits responsible for many dacoities in Myaungmya and another gang led by Nga Po U were unearthed by the District Superintendent, Myaungmya, and successfully brought to book. The District Superintendent, Ma-ubin broke up two organised gangs, the members of one of which had long been imposing on the police by pretending to be informers and planting some of their ill-gotten gains and even guns made by themselves on innocent victims. Thatôn and Amherst Districts were ravaged by a gang of dacoits headed by a jail escapee named Nga Than which committed five dacoities, eight robberies and several rape cases in these districts. All the members were ultimately accounted for. Some were shot by the Thatôn police while Nga Than himself was shot by a *pongyi*. In Magwe ticket-of-leave convicts working on the roads were responsible for three dacoities and one robbery but were caught and convicted. In Kyauksè a gang responsible for five dacoities was scotched by the Northern Range Flying Squad. In Yamèthin five dacoities were committed by Meiktila and Toungoo dacoits and several dacoities by a local gang but all these gangs were accounted for with the co-operation of the Toungoo and Meiktila Police. The Myingyan Police captured a gang which was operating on the Myingyan-Meiktila border. The Lower Chindwin was troubled by Sagaing and Pakôkku criminals who committed six dacoities but most of the cases were detected.

While many districts did excellent work in breaking up and capturing gangs of dacoits the best results were obtained by Thayetmyo with a percentage of 88 convicted to cases dealt with, Myaungmya (83), Prome (76), Pakôkku (73), Minbu (67) and Tharrawaddy, Lower Chindwin, Bassein, Ma-ubin, Mergui, Yamèthin and Myingyan with 50 and over. The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, in particular is to be congratulated because the majority of his cases were detected by himself long after the dacoities occurred. He does not disclose how he achieved these wonderful results but his intelligence staff must have been excellent. In Ma-ubin, too, where important crime has dropped from 87 in 1925 to 28 in 1928 the District Superintendent of Police deserves great credit for his reformation of the district.

The Commissioners, Pegu and Magwe, the Deputy Commissioners, Mandalay and Henzada, and the District Superintendent, Mandalay, lay great stress on the importance of touring by civil and police officers as an effective way of keeping down dacoities and other important crime. The District Superintendent, Mandalay, says :—

"I consider that failure to tour and visit the scenes of important crimes and personally supervise investigation is bound to have a bad effect. The personal element is of the greatest importance and unless a District Superintendent can spend a considerable amount of his time supervising the work of his subordinates on the spot, correcting them where necessary and giving encouragement where due, police work generally is bound to deteriorate and criminals are quick to realise this and take full advantage of it."

Hence while the number of dacoities is much too large in Burma considering the size of its population results are the best in all India.

The districts which show the largest increases are Pegu (22), Tharrawaddy (9), Meiktila (8), Pyapôn (7), Henzada and Hanthawaddy (6 each). The districts with the largest decreases are Yamèthin, Insein, Mergui, Kyauksè and Shwebo (9 each), Myingyan (7) and Thayetmyo (6). The districts with the largest number of dacoities were Pegu (69), Meiktila (33), Tharrawaddy (30), Toungoo and Thatôn (27 each) and Pyapôn (24). Pegu had another bad year and crime was rapidly getting out of hand but the strengthening of the force combined with the able leadership of Mr. Reynolds the District Superintendent eventually reduced the district to something like order and towards the close of the year there were signs of the welcome decrease in crime which has followed this year. Tharrawaddy was in the throes of political disorder at the beginning of 1928 which undoubtedly had a bad effect on the criminal population with the result that important crime went up with a bound, but as the agitation subsided the police were able to tackle the crime situation and important crime was well in hand at the close of the year, resulting in a substantial decrease this year. Prome and Henzada were also badly affected by the depredations of the Tharrawaddy dacoits. In Prome the situation was speedily realised and effective co-operation between the Prome and Tharrawaddy police had an excellent effect on border crime. But the Henzada police were slow in appreciating the state of affairs and it was not till the close of the year that conferences were held between the Henzada and Tharrawaddy police and effective measures were taken. Meiktila was still bad but the capture of Nga Tun Tin and other dacoits and the application of the Criminal Tribes Act had a good effect. Pyapôn has far too much important crime for the size of its population and the main trouble is the low morale and inefficiency of its police force owing to which it has been unable to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people. Steps are being taken by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, to improve the inspecting and investigating staffs by introducing new blood. Hanthawaddy was troubled by the depredations of a gang which committed four dacoities in Hanthawaddy District and four in Ma-ubin. But two members of the gang were shot dead by a headman and the whole of the gang was ultimately accounted for with the active co-operation of Mr. Xavier and the Ma-ubin Police.

Several other districts besides Hanthawaddy were exploited by gangs. A gang headed by a Karen *ex*-Lieutenant named Saw Maung Ni *alias* "Brandy" committed two dacoities in Bassein and one in Myaungmya and was ultimately captured by a headman. Three

gangs of River dacoits responsible for many dacoities in Myaungmya and another gang led by Nga Po U were unearthed by the District Superintendent, Myaungmya, and successfully brought to book. The District Superintendent, Ma-ubin broke up two organised gangs, the members of one of which had long been imposing on the police by pretending to be informers and planting some of their ill-gotten gains and even guns made by themselves on innocent victims. Thatôn and Amherst Districts were ravaged by a gang of dacoits headed by a jail escapee named Nga Than which committed five dacoities, eight robberies and several rape cases in these districts. All the members were ultimately accounted for. Some were shot by the Thatôn police while Nga Than himself was shot by a *pongyi*. In Magwe ticket-of-leave convicts working on the roads were responsible for three dacoities and one robbery but were caught and convicted. In Kyauksè a gang responsible for five dacoities was scotched by the Northern Range Flying Squad. In Yamèthin five dacoities were committed by Meiktila and Toungoo dacoits and several dacoities by a local gang but all these gangs were accounted for with the co-operation of the Toungoo and Meiktila Police. The Myingyan Police captured a gang which was operating on the Myingyan-Meiktila border. The Lower Chindwin was troubled by Sagaing and Pakôkku criminals who committed six dacoities but most of the cases were detected.

While many districts did excellent work in breaking up and capturing gangs of dacoits the best results were obtained by Thayetmyo with a percentage of 88 convicted to cases dealt with, Myaungmya (83), Prome (76), Pakôkku (73), Minbu (67) and Tharrawaddy, Lower Chindwin, Bassein, Ma-ubin, Mergui, Yamèthin and Myingyan with 50 and over. The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, in particular is to be congratulated because the majority of his cases were detected by himself long after the dacoities occurred. He does not disclose how he achieved these wonderful results but his intelligence staff must have been excellent. In Ma-ubin, too, where important crime has dropped from 87 in 1925 to 28 in 1928 the District Superintendent of Police deserves great credit for his reformation of the district.

The Commissioners, Pegu and Magwe, the Deputy Commissioners, Mandalay and Henzada, and the District Superintendent, Mandalay, lay great stress on the importance of touring by civil and police officers as an effective way of keeping down dacoities and other important crime. The District Superintendent, Mandalay, says :—

"I consider that failure to tour and visit the scenes of important crimes and personally supervise investigation is bound to have a bad effect. The personal element is of the greatest importance and unless a District Superintendent can spend a considerable amount of his time supervising the work of his subordinates on the spot, correcting them where necessary and giving encouragement where due, police work generally is bound to deteriorate and criminals are quick to realise this and take full advantage of it."

It is not only in connection with the investigation of important crime that I would like to emphasize the importance of constant touring but also in connection with Village Defence Schemes. Several officers comment on the great importance of introducing such schemes into every village and the value of these schemes is illustrated by the increasing number of cases of effective resistance, but nothing much can be effected unless these schemes are constantly drummed into headmen and villagers by both civil and police officers. As the Deputy Commissioner, Mônywa, remarks, " The Headman's efforts in the matter respond directly to the enthusiasm and pressure of the touring officers." It is not enough to issue copies of these schemes to headmen. They must be constantly explained and practised. The competitions in billet-throwing and archery held in some districts have been found very useful for arousing the interest of the villagers in these schemes.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, and the Deputy Commissioners, Pegu and Amherst, are all in favour of issuing more guns to villages for protection against dacoits.

In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, remarks :—

"The policy of arming villagers with guns so that they can resist dacoits has proved a successful one, and I am convinced that it should be extended and more guns given out for village defence. There have been very few cases in which guns have been lent to dacoits though some instances have occurred and there have been others in which gun license holders have been careless with their ammunition. I consider that where guns are given out for village defence the holders should not be permitted more than 25 cartridges a year and should be made to keep always at least 10 in their possession."

The Commissioner, Pegu Division, raises an important question in connection with the investigation of important crime. He says :—

"It is my impression that, at any rate in some districts, there is an inclination to rely unduly on confessions, and having obtained confessions to slack off investigation and put up an ill-prepared case which results in the failure of the prosecution."

This point has been emphasized recently by the failure of important gang cases in the Courts owing to the evidence consisting of a large number of confessions supported by little or no corroborative evidence. Confessions are practically useless unless backed up by strong corroborative evidence and I hope all officers will take the remarks of the Commissioner, Pegu Division, to heart.

On the whole Magistrates and other civil officers have co-operated admirably with the police in the investigation of dacoities and other important crime and the help given by headmen and villagers has been invaluable. Cases of resistance to dacoits have been more numerous than usual and have been suitably rewarded at public durbars when possible. I will conclude by giving instances of effective resistance by villagers and good work by the police :—

(a) *Pegu District. Pannyo Dacoity.*—At about 7 p.m. on the 8th October 1928, seven dacoits armed with *dahs* and a local made gun, rushed into the house of U Sin and Daw Oh at Atet Pannyo Village. The dacoits, after closing the doors from inside, seized the inmates. Daw Oh and her two daughters made good their escape but U Sin and one of his daughters were captured by the dacoits.

While the dacoits were demanding money from the complainant, and ransacking the house, one of his neighbours, namely Maung Po Thaw, shouted out to the villagers that the complainant's house was being attacked. The village headman, after collecting the villagers, surrounded the house. The dacoits fired twice at the villagers, but the headman cheered on his villagers and three of them, namely Kyaw Nyein, Tun Min and Maung Nge, went up to the house and forced open the doors which the dacoits had closed. On this the dacoits after firing a shot at the villagers, came out of the house and ran away. Maung Htin, son of the house owner and villager Maung Pein, chased the dacoits and cut two of them with their *dahs*. The headman and other villagers also joined in the chase and cut a dacoit and succeeded in arresting him.

All the accused were arrested and the gun used in the dacoity was also recovered later on.

The following is the result of the trial :—

1. Nga Pa of Zingyaik, 10 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
2. Nyo Pu of Kawbein, 10 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
3. Po Bu of Ywagale, 10 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
4. Tha Khaing of Ponyan, 10 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
5. Sein Daung of Ywagale, 7 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
6. Ba Pe of Kyaukpon (approver).

The village headman and his villagers have been awarded guns, gold medals, etc., and the whole village has been exempted from payment of capitation-tax for two years.

(b) *Thayetmyo District.—Yenatha Dacoity.*—On the 7th March 1928, about 4 p.m., 11 dacoits armed with *dahs* and a local made gun attacked the house of a Chinaman of Yenatha Village. Of these 11 men six went ahead to the house and asked the owner if he had any *loongyis* for sale. One of the inmates of the house suspecting nothing started to show them *loongyis* and while doing so was seized and bound by the dacoits who then ransacked the house. The other inmates of the house raised the alarm and the villagers turned out and attacked the dacoits. The dacoits to divert the activities of the villagers set fire to a neighbouring house and then firing their gun attempted to retreat with their loot and two hostages. The villagers however pressed them hard and managed to kill the *Boh* and capture one of the dacoits on the spot. The dacoits were so hard pressed by the villagers that they had to release their prisoners and make off at full speed, hotly pursued by the villagers, who managed to capture another dacoit and recover a part of the dacoited property and the local made gun which were flung away by the dacoits. The two captured dacoits made full statements to the *Thugyi* and later one of them gave confession before a Magistrate. The gang including the *Lettauk* consisted of four Burmans and seven Chins, ten of whom were from Mindon and Shandat Police Stations of this district and one from Ngape Police Station, Minbu District. On being sent up for trial all accused were convicted and sentenced to ten years' Rigorous Imprisonment. For resistance to dacoits the *Thugyi* was given a reward gun and the Local Government sanctioned remission of capitation-tax for one year.

(c) *Myingyan District.—Htandawgyi Dacoity.*—At midnight on the 29th December 1928, five men, namely (1) History Sheet Criminal, Nga Teh Gyi (since killed) (2) Nga Ba Oh (an *ex*-Police Constable), (3) Nga Kyaw Tun, (4) Nga Po Taw, and (5) Nga Pwe (all Myingyan men) armed with a local made gun and other weapons attacked the house of Maung E while he and his family were asleep. The inmates were aroused from their slumber as a result of somebody knocking at their door. The complainant called out and asked who it was and got a reply saying that it was Maung Kywe. Being doubtful, the complainant refused to open the door, but the criminals

forced it open. Four rushed in and pointed spears at the old man. At their request, the complainant's daughter gave up Rs. 50 in cash and two pairs of gold bangles. In the confusion, Maung San Nyun, a visitor, made good his escape and raised a hue and cry which attracted the villagers (including the complainant's two sons) to the scene. The dacoits then retreated, taking with them the man and his son-in-law as hostages. As they stepped out of the house, the dacoits flashed their electric torches about and in doing so both the complainant and his son-in-law identified accused No. (4). The village party concentrated their efforts against the dacoits and the complainant's son, Maung Kaung, who led the attack, managed to hit two, but they were able to get up and continue their retreat. Maung Kaung also sustained a slight spear injury on the body. In the confusion, the dacoits dropped the pot containing the Rs. 50 in silver and this was later recovered. The complainant, who was released at this spot, returned with the fully loaded barrel of a gun, which he picked up there, having been dropped by the dacoits.

The villagers in the meanwhile pushed on after the dacoits. Some of the latter took the straight road and got away, but three others took the left turn and eventually found themselves at bay against a cactus fence. A free fight appeared to have occurred here with the result that History Sheet Criminal Nga Teh Gyi of O-yin-Min-Ywa Village, Natogyi Police Station jurisdiction, was fatally wounded. Further good work by the police staff at Myingyan led to the arrest of all the remaining accused. One of them made a complete confession and was released as an Approver under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code.

All the remaining three accused were convicted under sections 395—397, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten years' Rigorous Imprisonment each on the 3rd April 1928.

The Governor-in-Council sent a telegram of congratulation in this case. Great credit is due to the villagers, who were rewarded on the 22nd February 1928 by the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, in a Durbar held at Myingyan.

(*d*) *Toungoo District.—Yedwingon Dacoity.*—On the night of the 27th April 1928 six men armed with a D.B.B.L. gun attacked the house of U Kut at Yedwingon Village, Kanyutkwin Police Station. U Kut possessed a D.B.B.L. gun and a box of ammunition and crawled towards the front door which the dacoits were breaking in. While he was moving cautiously forward one of the dacoits who stood guard at the front door of the house fired a shot at Maung Lu Gyi from his gun. On being wounded Maung Lu Gyi retired to the room and threw his gun out of the back window. On searching for property one of the dacoits found a box of ammunition and words were passed to his comrades to look for the gun on the ground. One of the dacoits who was mounting guard on the ground answered that he had got it. After the departure of the dacoits Maung Lu Gyi was taken to the Hospital but he succumbed to his injuries on the way.

The District Assistant and Circle Inspector of Police, Pyu, hearing that there were suspicious characters in a field hut on the Pegu District border invited the Police Officers from the Pegu District and with their co-operation raided the place just before daybreak and arrested six men. Two of the men belong to Yamèthin and one belongs to Meiktila. The remaining three men are the owners of the hut.

The D.B.B.L. gun and ammunition taken from U Kut's house were recovered. Besides these a D.B.B.L. gun stolen from the Subdivisional Officer, Pyinmana, and a six-chambered revolver stolen from Sub-Inspector Maung E Maung of this District at Myohla Bungalow in 1927 were also recovered together with the properties taken in other dacoities. One of the men confessed to having committed the Natyedwin dacoity, Important Crime Report No. 29/28 of this District and also the Kywethalin Chinzu and Gyogôn dacoities in the Pegu District.

Seven men were sent up for trial of whom Nga San Pe (*alias*) Maung Gale (*alias*) Nga Kyaw of Shwemyo Buda, Yamèthin District, who is the leader of the gang, was sentenced to death and Nga Chan Tha of Thaminbyo, Meiktila District, was sentenced

to transportation for life. Detection of this case broke up the gang and further dacoity both in Pegu and Toungoo Districts was stopped.

(*e*) *Myaungmya District.—Yeleindan Dacoity.*—On the early morning of the 3rd October 1928 a gang of six dacoits, who were armed with dahs and sticks attacked the sampan of the complainant Maung Po Myit of Thayetchaung Village near Yeleindan. The dacoits came in two *bauktus* approached alongside of the complainant's sampan and succeeded in looting property to the extent of Rs 96-5-0 There were at the time two other sampans, which were almost a call's distance in front and behind the complainant's sampan. Police Station Officer Maung Maung of Kyaikpi was in the former and village headman Maung Sein of Mahmwegyun was in the latter.

When the complainant raised a hue and cry, Maung Maung who then had a D.B. B.L. gun turned round and shot at the fleeing dacoits, who were forced to abandon their *bauktus* together with all their loot. They swam to the shore and were hotly pursued by the Police Station Officer and the *Thugyi*. The two *bauktus* with all the belongings of the dacoits including looted property of the complainant were recovered.

One of the dacoits, Nga Tun Aung Gyaw *alias* Tun Gyaw, was immediately arrested on the shore amongst the paddy plants. The other dacoits, namely Po Chit, Po Wa, Ba Lun, Po Kho and Nga Bok were arrested later. Po Wa and Ba Lun received some gun shot wounds. They were all sent up for trial and convicted as follows :—

Ba Lun and Po Kho to suffer seven years' Rigorous Imprisonment and the rest four years' Rigorous Imprisonment each.

They were all local men.

(*f*) *Thatôn District.—Kawthun Dacoity.*—On the 17th March 1928 Nga Than and his four accomplices Chin Yin, Nga Kyan, Po Saw and Gaffoor, with Ba Chit of Natkyun Village as a "Lettauk", committed a dacoity with rape at Maung Kho's house in Kawthun village, and obtained property valued at Rs. 137-11-0. On their departure, the dacoits carried away the complainant and his daughter to a distance of about 1½ miles from the scene of crime. The dacoits then proceeded to rape the complainant's daughter by turns. When they had satisfied their lust, they released both their hostages. On the following morning the dacoits were encountered by a party consisting of the Subdivisional Police Officer, Pa-an, and other Police Officers, and some villagers. In the encounter Chit Yin was shot and wounded. Three muzzle loading guns and about 100 articles of clothings and jewellery were recovered, some of which turned out to be part of the property wanted in some of the Moulmein cases. All the dacoities were arrested with the exception of Nga Than and four of them were duly convicted. Chit Yin made a confession in every case implicating himself as well as the others who had participated in them.

(3) *Robberies.*—There were 1,394 true cases of robbery disposed of during the year as compared with 1,373 in 1927. In 1926 robberies were classified into "important" and unimportant and the figures for the past four years are as follows :—

—		Important.	Ordinary.	Total.	Percentage of convictions.
1925	...	...	...	1,375	31·2
1926	...	303	1,120	1,423	34·1
1927	...	264	1,109	1,373	36·9
1928	...	279	1,115	1,394	31·7

It will be seen that the number of cases and the results are much the same as in 1925 and that the new classification has not, as was feared, led to a large increase in robbery owing to the police concentrating their efforts on the important cases only.

Of the important robberies 82 were cases in which fire-arms were used, 133 in which the value of the property taken was over Rs. 250 and 64 in which registered criminals were suspected. The percentage of cases convicted to dealt with and tried was 37 and 66 compared with 48 and 71 in 1927. Results are not as good as last year when a high mark was reached in the detection of important crime which will be difficult to live up to. Districts which did very well were Insein with a percentage of 86 convicted to dealt with, Ma-ubin and Thayetmyo (75), Magwe (69) and Myaungmya (67). Very poor results were shown by Tavoy (10), Thatôn (13), Mergui (20), Meiktila and Yamèthin (22). The percentage of property recovered was nine as in 1927. The only districts with substantial increases were Amherst (15) and Pyapôn (11). The increase in the Amherst District which occurred mainly in the Mudôn Police Station area was under enquiry by the Southern Range Flying Squad at the close of the year and effective preventive action has since been taken. Pyapôn was troubled by a gang of outlaws headed by Nga Tha Gyan which was accounted for early this year.

Kidnapping human beings for ransom.—It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases has fallen from 11 to 4. Two occurred in Pakôkku, one in Thayetmyo and one in Toungoo and all were convicted. No details are given of the Pakôkku cases but the other two cases which were committed by Thayetmyo criminals are described below :—

(*a*) *Toungoo.*—Five criminals of Thanbula Police Station, Thayetmyo District, came over to this district and kidnapped a Karen girl who visited her cultivation accompanied by her niece aged 6 years on the 2nd July 1928.

After the capture one party took the captive to the Yomah while another party escorted the child toward the village. On getting near the village the child was sent home with a letter demanding a ransom of Rs. 3,000 to be paid on the Yomah on a fixed date. The husband and relatives raised a fund which came up to Rs. 137 only. This money was given to the kidnappers and the captive was released. Police enquiry led to the arrest of four men. One man has already been convicted, three are now on trial and one man who was evading arrest has just been captured.

(*b*) *Thayetmyo.*—This is a case in which an old man was kidnapped for ransom by *lusoes* at the instance of one of his relatives. The old man was never recovered although vigorous search was made and it was almost certain from the start that he was dead as he was sickly at the time of kidnapping. Information was received by the District Superintendent of Police that certain men might know about the case and when he sent for one of them, a suspicious character who was with this man was brought to him. On being examined he confessed to having taken a minor part in the case. As a result the kidnappers were arrested on large rewards being offered. One died while pending trial and another succumbed to gunshot wounds received while resisting arrest by the *Thugyi*. On being sent up for trial three accused were convicted and sentenced to four years' Rigorous Imprisonment and one discharged. One accused is still absconding.

(5) *Arson with intent to defraud an Insurance Company.*—There were 14 of these cases as compared with ten in 1927 and five in 1926. In times of trade depression like the present, cases of this sort are bound to increase. In spite of careful investigation, chiefly by the Criminal Investigation Department, none of these cases was detected. As a rule no clues are left and detection is hopeless from the start.

(6) *Offences under Section 126 of the Railway Act.*—There were 13 cases of attempts to derail trains, etc., of which two were convicted. These have been commented on in paragraph 31 of this report.

Murders.

16. (1) The number of true cases rose from 825 to 915 in the year under report. Of these 7 were by dacoits, 38 by robbers, one by poisoning and 869 were due to revenge, jealousy, drink, passion, sudden quarrels, etc. The domestic dah was the principal weapon used. Excluding murder by dacoits the percentage of police cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 27 and 49 respectively compared with 30 and 53 in 1927. Hence while cases have increased detection has deteriorated. Statement C I.

Comparative figures under sections 302—303, Indian Penal Code for all Provinces for 1927 are given below :—

——	No. of true cases.	No. of convictions.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
Madras	820	215	26·2
United Provinces ...	803	304	37·8
Burma	801	239	29·8
Punjab	668	294	44
Bengal	524	47	8·9
Bombay	450	211	46·8
Bihar and Orissa ...	270	54	20
Central Provinces ...	229	94	41
Assam	60	20	33·3

Considering the size of its population Burma has an appalling record of murders, unequalled anywhere in the world, except perhaps in some American cities.

The following districts show substantial increases Yamèthin (29), Thatôn (16), Henzada and Amherst (14) each, but Tharrawaddy still holds the record for murders with 86, followed by Pegu (55), Yamèthin (49) Insein (47) and Henzada (44). Concerning his district the District Superintendent, Tharrawaddy remarks :—

"This district is traditionally known in the whole province as the worst for atrocious crime of all forms and keeps up its tradition by having over 80 murders for the last two years. There has been no real solution to extirpate the root of this epidemic disease. Lack of control which one professes to be the chief cause can hardly be removed by existing laws. I am of opinion that religious and secular education alone will be of some use in solving this murder problem."

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy and other officers are also in favour of widespread education and training as a remedy and the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, is inclined to agree but he says :—

"I would feel a little more certain on the point if I were convinced that a wider and more advanced education was likely to be accompanied by a more strict insistence on parental authority. The Burman boy is nearly always a spoilt child and I think there is no doubt that the failure to instil obedience and discipline into him in his childhood is greatly responsible for his lack of self-control when he grows up to man's estate."

Many officers mention this want of self-control and discipline as the root cause of murder and I will quote the remarks of a Burman Officer, the Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya. He says :—

"The District Superintendent has in his report given a list showing the motive in the 21 cases of murder which occurred in this district. It will be seen that a variety of causes is mentioned and they can only be put down as due to a total lack of self-control. This failing, I regret to have to admit, is universal amongst Burmans who, as a rule, are hot tempered and do not possess heads strong enough to withstand alcohol. When drunk they are violent and act brutally and swiftly on little or no provocation."

The Deputy Commissioners, Amherst and Sagaing and the District Superintendent, Henzada, all Burmans, are strong upholders of the death penalty and the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, states :—

"Till the masses are better educated open public execution seems to be the only remedy to prevent murder. The present humane method of hanging privately in the jail has no terror at all and to instil fear in the minds of the people—and unless we can instil fear our efforts to keep down this form of crime will scarcely be any use—I am afraid we must have recourse to the method employed at the time of the annexation, *viz.*, public execution. Perhaps a suggestion like this cannot be approved of in the present day civilisation ; it may be looked upon as a very brutal method, but I am almost certain that it will have the best effect to prevent murder which has now unfortunately become a daily occurrence."

It is, however, very doubtful whether such a remedy would have any effect on the Burman who, as the Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, remarks, appears to have lost all regard for the sanctity of life in spite of the teachings of Buddha. It certainly had no effect in England a hundred years ago when public executions were the order of the day.

The District Superintendent, Henzada, draws attention to the large number of murders committed at *pwès* and theatrical performances and makes the following suggestion :—

"As the police force now stands it is not possible to detail responsible Police Officers to such entertainments to keep order. The guarantors who are generally middle-aged villagers of some social standing in their village should be appointed Special Police Officers to control such *pwès* by the licensing authority. They are the persons who generally suggest the idea of having a *pwè* or some such entertainment in their village to kill the monotony of village life. They will not therefore object to their appointment as Special Police Constables to keep order if it is made a condition to their getting the *pwè* permit."

In this connection the Commissioner, Irrawaddy, remarks :—

"An experiment is being tried at Henzada of requiring the *lugyis* concerned to guarantee good order before permission is granted. Unless however the guarantee is accompanied by a substantial deposit it is doubtful whether it will be of great value."

The Deputy Commissioner, Yamèthin, believes that organised preaching in every village and every school by good speakers consistently and continuously hammering home their point would have a noticeable effect in reducing crimes of violence and passion and the Commissioner, Mandalay, agrees, though he sees the difficulty of organisation. This would undoubtedly be a move in the right direction and it is unfortunate that the priesthood is, as the Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing remarks, "Wandering about preaching rubbish to ignorant and credulous peasants" when there is so much need for preaching and propaganda of a different sort. In Myingyan the experiment is being tried of requiring all officers on visiting villages to endeavour to obtain information of disputes between the villagers and to attempt to settle them. It will be watched with interest.

One of the contributory causes of murder in Burma is undoubtedly the ease with which the murderer escapes justice. Some districts show comparatively good results such as Myaungmya with 52 per cent of convictions in cases dealt with and Ma-ubin with 50 but results are exceedingly poor in Hanthawaddy, with nil, Toungoo (12), Sagaing (14) Meiktila (15), Thatôn (16), Myingyan (17) and Pegu (18). The District Superintendent, Hanthawaddy remarks that Indians were concerned in a large number of cases and that the majority of cases might just have well have been refused investigation for any chance there was of bringing the murderers to justice. He emphasizes the need for Indian investigating officers. The District Superintendents, Pegu and Insein, state that many of their cases were due to cowardly blows dealt in the dark when there were no eye-witnesses and the murderers left no clues as to their identity. Other District Superintendents point out the large number of cases in which corpses were found in the jungle, sometimes half-decomposed, several days after the occurrence. Nearly all officers comment on the reluctance on the part of the public to come

forward and give evidence and it would appear that while religion is no deterrent to the commission of a murder it affords an exceedingly good excuse for the failure to give evidence against a murderer. Commenting on the apathy of the public the District Superintendent, Pyapôn, remarks :—

"It is strange but it is none the less a fact that the public take very little interest in murder cases. Even those people who know all about the case give their evidence in an indirect manner so that it is very little use. They say "I heard" when they could say "I saw". That they make no attempt to effect the arrest of a murderer is clearly shown in First Information Report 226 of Pyapôn Police Station. In this case which occurred at Thutegon Village the villagers actually saw the murderer go off in his *bauktu* but not one of them made any attempt to follow him. They simply waited until the Police arrived on the scene 24 hours later."

Concerning the failure to bring murders to light the District Superintendent, Akyab, remarks :—

"Good results are admittedly a result of good and thorough detection but the ability to bring so many cases to light in Western Countries cannot be compared with the failure in so many cases in this country. In Western countries the Police are able to get to the scene of crime almost at once, and the crimes are as a rule committed in places where clues are left behind which give the police something to work on. Persons who know anything come forward and taxi-drivers, luggage office clerks, etc., generally figure as witnesses."

Other factors mentioned by officers as contributing to the poor results are tampering with witnesses, the high standard of evidence required by the Courts and the delays in bringing cases to trial. Section 164, Criminal Procedure Code was being freely used for the recording of evidence before trial until, as the Deputy Commissioner, Mônywa, remarks, a ruling of the High Court showed clearly that this section must not be used unless the witness gives evidence to the Magistrate of his own free will and asks to make a statement. He goes on to say :—

"It is a pity that there is not some regular provision for the record of statements by Magistrates immediately an important case occurs, for a large number of good cases of all kinds are spoilt by the witnesses going bacp upon their evidence."

There is, I think, no doubt that a shorter and more speedy way of trying cases is required. This matter has received the attention of Government and an Act was brought in last year to do away with committals and thus shorten proceedings but it has so far only been introduced into the Tharrawaddy and Pegu Districts and it is too early to say whether it has had any beneficial effect.

But whatever may be the solution of the murder problem nothing much can be hoped for until, as the Commissioner, Sagaing, remarks, the Burmese people themselves have awakened to a realisation of the disgrace which the yearly increasing number of murders is bringing on themselves and their religion. The Police can do little or nothing until

the ordinary Burman villager has learnt to control himself and acquired a high sense of public spiritedness. With the people, and the priesthood on the side of law and order much might be effected.

To conclude, I will mention a few of the long melancholy list of murders which are distinguished by their brutality or other features :—

(*a*) *Dacoity with murder.*—On the night of the 7th February 1928 seven me armed with *dahs* attacked the houses of Maung Ngwe Yaung, Maung Chit Hpu, Headman U Maung Gyi and Maung Lay at Singwe Village, Yedashe Police Station, Toungoo, and property to the extent of Rs. 1,261 was taken from these four houses. All four mentioned were captured but the dacoits roughly handled only Maung Chit Hpu. As soon as Maung Chit Hpu was captured kerosene oil was poured on him and a threat was made to set fire to him if he would not give up Rs. 1,500. Maung Chit Hpu's wife delivered cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 650. The leader of the dacoits took the jewellery given and left the house, but 2 of the men remained in the house. They dragged Maung Chit Hpu down to the ground floor and one of the men poured petrol over him and threatened to set fire to him if he would not give him Rs. 100. As no money was forthcoming the man set fire to him. Maung Chit Hpu jumped out of the house and rolled himself on the ground trying to extinguish the flames. The men gloated over the agony of Maung Chit Hpu and then went away Maung Chit Hpu succumbed to his injuries the next day. The way the crime was perpetrated suggested that it was done to satisfy a grudge and not for extortion. The case remained undetected.

(*b*) *Robbery with murder.*—An Indian Jeweller's Clerk was on his way from Myanaung to Kanaung, Henzada District, riding a bicycle in the morning (7 a.m.) on the 19th June 1928 when he was waylaid by two Burmans on the Public Works Department Bund near Yawthitsu. One of the Burmans knocked him over the head felling him. Both of them went through his pockets and removed a wallet containing cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 900 odd. The man was unconscious at the time. They were not satisfied with this and proceeded to saw his neck through with a dah. Two accused were arrested and sent up. Both were convicted and one was sentenced to death. The appeals were dismissed by the High Court, the Judges remarking that both deserved to be hanged.

(*c*) *Murder.*—Deceased Ma Pwe Hmon, an elderly spinster, went to the house of Maung San Yi to enquire into the health of his child who had been bitten by a dog. While seated in the house she was speared through the bamboo flooring and succumbed to her injury a few days later. It appears that about 15 days before the incident she met one Chit Pu who owed her two pice for the sale of some bran and asked him for payment. Chit Pu gave her a silver rupee and asked for change. She took offence at this and there was abuse on both sides. Shortly after Chit Pu lost his rupee. At about the same time Maung Po Thwe's child was down with sore eyes and Ma Pwe Hmon went to Po Thwe's house to see the child. It is said that she carried the child, looked into its face and went away. The child got very much worse and Po Thwe and his people accused Ma Pwe Hmon of having cast a spell over the child. This incident coupled with the loss of Chit Pu's rupee gained her the reputation of being a witch. No evidence was of course forthcoming for the village was glad to get rid of her.

(*d*) On the 22nd December 1928 one Maung Sein, Zebingan Quarter, Yenangyaung who was suffering from stomach disorders consulted one Ma Pwa Shin, a medium about his complaint. Ma Pwa Shin diagnosed the case to be one of witchcraft and said

that Maung Shin's enemies had put him under a spell The medium accordingly got Maung Sein to lie down and getting two or three persons to hold him said she would remove the spell from his stomach. So saying she started jumping on Maung Sein's chest, at the same time beating him with a stick to drive out the evil spirit. The result of the treatment was that Maung Sein vomitted a large quantity of blood and expired the next morning. Ma Pwa Shin is standing her trial.

(*e*) The District Superintendent, Thatôn, mentions a rather curious type of murder which appears to be becoming the vogue in his district. The *modus operandi* in these cases is to decapitate the victim and remove his head altogether. The presumption is that the head is subsequently made an offering to some evil *nat* in order to pacify it. During the year two such cases occurred and both were undetected. One was from Hlaingbwe and one from Thatôn Police Station. There does not appear to have been any connection between the two cases. It is to be hoped that this type of murder is not going to become prevalent in Thatôn District.

Statement A, Parts I and II. (2) *Attempted Murder.*—There were 82 true cases of attempted murder as compared with 58 in 1927. Of these 48 or 59 per cent. were convicted as against 39 or 67 per cent in the previous year.

Statement A, Parts I and II. (3) *Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.*—The number of cases that occurred in 1928 was 153 of which 133 or 87 per cent. were convicted as compared with 143 of which 131 or 93 per cent. were convicted in 1927.

The better results obtained in attempted murder are due to the fact that the complainant is left alive to tell the tale, whilst as regards culpable homicide most of the cases are the result of sudden quarrels in the presence of witnesses. Whether a case is a murder, an attempted murder, a culpable homicide or a mere assault is a matter of chance. Assaults, especially those in which *dahs*, daggers and knives are used, should therefore be severely punished and it is a matter for regret that many officers report that such offences are still being compounded or punished with short sentences of imprisonment and that Magistrates are averse from inflicting sentences of whipping which, properly administered, acts as a powerful deterrent.

Statement A. Part I.

Cattle Theft.

17. The number of cattle thefts has increased from 3,574 in 1927 to 4,189. The percentage of police cases convicted to dealt with and tried remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 45 and 80 respectively. Six thousand seven hundred and eighteen head of cattle valued at Rs. 5,77,670 were stolen and 3,754 head valued at Rs. 3,26,000 recovered or 56 per cent. compared with 5,817 valued at Rs. 5,19,742 stolen and 3,102 valued at Rs. 2,53,566 recovered or 49 per cent. in 1927. Hence in spite of the increase detection was as good as in the previous year and recoveries were better. From the comparative table of police and direct cases for

1927 given below it will be seen that results in Burma compare favourably with those in other Provinces :—

——	Number of true cases.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
			Rs.
United Provinces ...	4,777	1,044	21·8
Madras	3,594	1,578	43·9
Burma	3,574	1,636	45·7
Punjab	3,318	1,040	31·3
Bombay ...	2,137	922	43·1
Central Provinces ...	1,130	414	36·6
Bihar and Orissa ...	822	325	39·5
Bengal	806	452	56·1
Assam	280	148	52·8

No district shows any appreciable decrease and the districts with the largest increases are Pakôkku (137), Thayetmyo (69), Tharrawaddy (63), Insein (48), Prome (45) and Magwe (44). Last year I stated that I did not view the decrease with any satisfaction and that the reporting of cattle theft should be made compulsory. I now observe that reporting has been made compulsory in most districts by executive order issued under section 7 of the Village Act and that the majority of officers have devoted considerable attention to this matter. The result of their campaign is reflected in the increased number of cases reported. There are, however, many cases, especially *pyan-pe* and *that-sa*, still unreported. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police Henzada, remarks :—

"Since my arrival in the district I have been endeavouring to get all cattle theft cases reported at Police Stations. Owners are not keen on reporting *that-sa* and *pyan-pe* cases and it is difficult to make them do so but in *yaung-sa* cases I think the difficulty would be overcome if the cases were tried on the spot or as near as possible to it and if fines were inflicted in addition to a slightly reduced sentence. The fine would then be given to the complainant as compensation. Cattle thieves invariably engage pleaders to defend them and are usually in a position to pay fines as well. The District Magistrate has issued orders under section 7 of the Village Act and I hope that all cattle theft cases will now be reported. By this only can we be in a position to gauge the extent of this class of crime and deal with it accordingly. The District Magistrate has also issued instructions to all Magistrates in the district to inflict fines in addition to imprisonment in these cases."

The seriousness of cattle theft, especially of draught oxen which are usually taken from cattle-pens, is beyond dispute. The figures for reported crime are bad enough but they do not take into account the amount paid in ransom ; and the value of the cattle stolen and the amount of ransom paid in unreported cases must be very considerable. The District Superintendent, Insein, states :—

"Inquiries made by Deputy Superintendent U Ba Aung of the Southern Range Flying Squad in the early part of 1928 show that at least 50 per cent. should be added

to the reported cases if one is to obtain even an approximate estimate of the actual number of cattle thefts committed. U Ba Aung's exhaustive enquiries in this district revealed the following facts. During the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, 738 head of cattle and 252 head of buffaloes were stolen in Insein District. The total value of these was Rs. 94,621. Four hundred and eighty-eight cattle and 167 buffaloes of a total value of Rs. 62,278 were recovered. Two hundred and fifty cattle and 85 buffaloes of a total value of Rs. 32,243 were not recovered. Two hundred and sixty-seven cases of cattle theft were not reported. The amount paid in ransom in the reported cases was Rs. 6,733 and in both reported and unreported cases was certainly over Rs. 10,000. In these three years therefore the monetary loss to villagers has been well over Rs. 40,000. Cattle theft is not so heavy in Insein District as in some other districts so that the total annual loss in the Province must be very considerable."

In the Akyab, Sagaing, Irrawaddy, Mandalay and Tenasserim Divisions cattle theft is perhaps not quite so important as other forms of crime but in the Magwe and Pegu Divisions it is a very serious problem indeed. All districts in these two divisions except Minbu and Hanthawaddy show a large volume of reported crime and most of them considerable increases. The District Superintendents, Thayetmyo Magwe, Pakôkku and Insein, have gone exhaustively into the matter and, have sent in long and interesting reports but space does not permit of my quoting them in full. I will, however, deal with their leading features.

The District Superintendent, Insein, gives the main reasons for the incidence of cattle theft as (1) lack of discipline and moral teaching, (2) devilry in seven-eighths of the cases, (3) poverty in one-eighth, (4) temptation of *pyan-pe*, etc., as a very easy means of making a living, (5) ignorance, timidity and supineness of the ordinary villager, (6) fear of reprisals, (7) too lenient sentences, (8) jail life not deterrent enough, (9) whipping not severe enough. The measures he has taken are (1) statistics showing the seriousness of the situation circulated to all headmen and magistrates, (2) deterrent sentences pressed for, (3) systematic preventive action against 'daings' and unconvicted habituals, especially under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, (4) sale of hides watched, (5) isolated huts removed, (6) enforcement of rules for slaughter-houses. He proposes registration of sales by headmen and is against branding, ear-marking, and registration of all cattle as not practical.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, has compiled numerous tables and graphs from which he deduces that (1) the bulk of cattle theft is sporadic and the work not of organized gangs or habitual criminals but of local men, (2) cattle theft especially *pyan-pe* is prevalent throughout the district but heaviest where there are most cattle and not seasonal, (3) it is doubtful whether it is affected by good or bad crops, (4) it is uncertain whether wholesale preventive action has any lasting effect. He states that cattle theft is mainly due to the thriftlessness and carelessness of the people who pay no attention to fencing or herding and will not abate till there is a healthy public opinion and more public spirit. He advocates a system of card-indexing of convicts and suspects in the district office with a view to prosecution under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, when the cards show that these persons are being a nuisance. But if this form of crime is not committed by professional thieves or organized gangs it is difficult to see the benefit of such a laborious system.

The District Superintendent, Magwe, agrees with conclusion (1) above. His remedies are (1) ear-marking and registration of draught oxen, (2) compulsory fencing, (3) registration of sales, (4) compulsory reporting, (5) action under the preventive sections and (6) cattle for slaughter to be kept four days in the pound. The District Superintendent, Pakôkku, also agrees with the District Superintendents, Thayetmyo and Magwe, that cattle theft is not the work of organized gangs but of local men who dispose of the cattle locally. He says almost any villager will steal cattle and his friends will back him up. Disposal presents no difficulty and stolen animals are mixed with other animals when slaughtered. *Pyan-pe* is little reported for fear of reprisals. He is trying to get owners to form associations so that if one member's animal is stolen the others will subscribe to buy a fresh animal. He is also carrying on propaganda to bring the seriousness of the situation home to the villagers and create a strong public opinion against cattle theft.

The Commissioner, Magwe, is not satisfied with the action taken against cattle theft in his division. He points out that the preventive sections have not been used effectively in Thayetmyo, Magwe or Pakôkku. He also attaches great importance to the subject of fencing and says :—

"In no district has the question of the restoration of fences been seriously tackled. Minbu and Thayetmyo have done nothing or next to nothing. Pakôkku and Magwe have done something but have not been insistent enough. In cattle breeding areas it is absolutely essential that the cattle be penned somehow to protect them against thieves and the village fence was a co-operative method of penning. To let the fences go is to pretend that we are living in Arcady. Protection against cattle theft is not the only service rendered by fences but for this division it is the most important."

Here again it is a question of awakening the people to a sense of their responsibilities. It is difficult to force fences on people who will not have them. The problem of cattle theft especially in the Magwe Division has had the serious attention of Government for some time past and an officer is now being placed on special duty to discover ways and means of dealing with this problem. But whatever solution may be arrived at it is impossible, as the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, remarks, for a police force, however efficient, to substantially reduce this form of crime, if the people do not take the trouble to safeguard their cattle properly and, I would add, if they do not co-operate much more actively in measures for the suppression and detection of cattle theft than they do at present.

Statement A, (Part I.)

Ordinary Thefts.

18. During the year there was a further decrease of 128 cases of ordinary theft, the total number dealt with being 9,219 as compared with 9,347 in 1927. The percentage of police cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 54 and 88 respectively compared with 53 and 89 in 1927. The value of stolen property increased from Rs. 7,00,016 in 1927 to Rs. 7,38,358 in 1928 but the percentage of property recovered rose from 22 to 24. The figures for 1927 for all provinces are given below :—

—	Number of true cases.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
Bengal ...	22,465	4,882	21·7
United Provinces ...	19,488	4,358	22·4
Central Provinces ...	19,376	2,422	12·5
Madras ...	17,088	5,294	30·9
Bihar and Orissa ...	12,485	3,098	24·8
Burma ...	9,347	5,053	54·1
Bombay ...	9,282	4,471	48·1
Punjab ...	6,931	2,529	36·4
Assam ...	4,867	1,047	21·5

The number of cases is considerably smaller than that of some provinces but the detection as judged by the percentage of convictions is the best in India.

The largest decreases in theft occurred in Pegu (124), Yamèthin (109) and Magwe (88) while Myaungmya (88) and Thatôn (87) showed the largest increases. The District Superintendents of Police, Pegu and Magwe, do not comment on the decreases but the District Superintendent, Yamèthin, states that the decrease in his district is attributable to the larger number of cases tried by village headmen and their committees which were not reported to the police. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kyauksè, also comments on the tendency of the villager to report more petty cases to the headmen. This is a step in the right direction and shows that the villagers are beginning to realize that there is no advantage in reporting petty cases to the police which are triable by village committees and which the police have been instructed to refuse. But there are still far too many petty cases reported. In 434 cases out of 616 true cases reported in Bassein District and in 152 out of 228 in Ma-ubin the value of the stolen property was less than Rs. 50. Other districts give similar figures, and I think it may safely be assumed that in the majority of theft cases in the province the amount of stolen property is under Rs. 50.

Most officers point out the difficulty of recovering stolen property which has few or no marks of identification and the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, states :—

"A great improvement in the figures for convictions would result if the public were only sufficiently sensible enough to mark their property with some mark that would lead to its identification. In the year 1926 I addressed the Chinese traders in this district asking them to arrange with their various associations to stamp their goods with a distinguishing mark as an aid to detection in case goods were stolen or dacoited. Only one association replied to me and expressed its approval of the suggestion but I regret to say that it was never put into practice."

The monomark or some such system would be very useful in Burma but when as in the Magwe District, where a large number of thefts from the oil companies had to be refused investigation owing to the absence of identification marks, the big companies apparently have no system of marking their property it is perhaps too much to expect the smaller traders to adopt one.

The District Superintendent, Yamèthin, suggests that petty larceny is not seriously regarded by the Burman. He says .—

"Petty larceny is in fact a game played by village lads not so much for the gain but for the sport and the pleasure they obtain. They are often encouraged by their elders and no youth is considered as capable or daring unless he can provide a secluded picnic on stolen fowl. From a fowl to a silk longyi or two is not a far jump. The village youth likes to adorn himself and the long string of festivals gives him the opportunity of displaying his finery. How he became possessed of it is of the least concern to him. Every village produces one or two of these undesirable youngsters who from lack of parental control and education go from bad to worse. The Burman is not a born thief. He acquires a taste for it from episodes which at one time were thought to be sporting."

The remedy he suggests is the extension of the Boy Scout movement to all villages in his district. But while this picture of how the village lad becomes an habitual thief is possibly true in many cases it is not correct to say that there are no born thieves in Burma. There are undoubtedly whole families of what may be termed professional thieves engaged in thieving from generation to generation. Certain villages in the Meiktila District and elsewhere are notorious for their pickpockets, railway thieves, etc., who wander all over Burma. The remedy in their case is restriction.

The number of cases refused investigation decreased from 3,438 to 3,397. In comparison with the number of true cases taken up the percentage—39—is undoubtedly large but I accept the assurance of the majority of officers that they are quite satisfied that the police are rightly using their powers of refusal. It is no use wasting time investigating trivial and hopeless cases when there is so much more serious crime to deal with. The question of adopting a uniform procedure throughout India for the refusal of cases was considered at the Conference of Inspectors-General of Police held this year. On an examination of the procedure followed in the different provinces the Conference came to the conclusion that the present system disclosed no great evil and that

the variations noticed in the different Police Administration Reports were due to local conditions peculiar to each province. This conclusion was accepted by the Government of India and no instructions were issued.

19. There has been a slight decrease of 63 cases of house-breaking the total number dealt with by the police being 4,179 as compared with 4,242 in 1927. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 34 and 79 respectively compared with 35 and 82 in the previous year. The value of the property stolen decreased from Rs. 6,63,188 in 1927 to Rs. 6,60,093 in 1928 but the percentage of recoveries also dropped from 10 to 9. Detection in Burma compares very favourably with that in other provinces as the following figures for house-breaking and house trespass for 1927—the figures for house-breaking alone are not given in Crime Statements—will show :—

House-breaking.

—	Number of true cases.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
United Provinces ...	32,684	3,013	9·2
Bengal ...	24,448	1,243	5·1
Punjab ...	14,546	2,574	17·7
Bihar and Orissa ...	13,414	805	6·0
Central Provinces ...	10,428	1,198	11·5
Madras	7,809	1,776	22·7
Bombay ...	7,329	1,726	23·5
Burma	5,775	2,486	43·0
Assam	3,842	368	9·6

The largest decreases in house-breaking cases occurred in Hanthawaddy (81) and Magwe (78) while Bassein (86) and Henzada (63) showed the biggest increases. The decrease in Hanthawaddy is attributed to better patrolling and the breaking up of gangs of burglars. The increases in the Delta are not confined to Bassein and Henzada but are distributed throughout the division. The District Superintendent, Henzada, puts down the increase to faulty investigation but the District Superintendent, Bassein, mentions a number of reasons such as the release of a large number of criminals who were convicted under the preventive sections in the crime campaigns of 1925 and 1926, the tendency of dacoits whose gangs have been broken up to become burglars and the immigration of land owners to the growing towns on the railway. Most of the towns in the Bassein District have suffered and curiously enough each town seems to have its special burglary season.

Both the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, rightly take house-breaking very seriously and the former states that house-breaking is in his opinion a more serious form of crime than robbery or sometimes even dacoity. He quotes figures to show that whereas in 1927 and 1928 the value of the property taken in robberies and dacoities amounted to Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively the property stolen in burglaries was valued at Rs. 57,000 and Rs. 53,000. Both officers agree that the best way to put down this form of crime is to have " active and intelligent night patrols in plain clothes who would every night regularly check opium dens, brothels and places resorted to by suspicious strangers and criminals known to be receivers of stolen property and promptly arrest night prowlers who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves."

Other officers make similar suggestions but the police are greatly handicapped in their efforts to deal with this form of crime owing to lack of men for night patrol work in towns and large villages. Some districts have been given an increase of strength in the recent revisions but owing to the financial stringency it has not been possible to do much. The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, who lays great stress on the need for regular night patrols, makes the following suggestion :—

" In England it is customary for big towns to provide and pay for their own policemen. If the Local Government is unable to pay for the whole of the increase of the force that the provision of night patrols would entail, Municipalities might perhaps be informed that Government would pay half the cost of any additional constables necessary if the town would provide half."

The Commissioner and the District Superintendents, Henzada and Myaungmya, also strongly urge that electric torches be provided instead of the bull's-eye lantern which is obsolete in most police forces. Proposals have already been submitted to Government for the provision of torches in all large towns but have not yet been sanctioned. Again it is a question of funds.

In addition to efficient night patrolling rigorous action under the preventive sections, especially under section 7 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, should be taken in towns where house-breaking is rife and every effort should be made to locate and deal with receivers, admittedly a difficult matter as they are to be found everywhere, often under the guise of respectable citizens. The District Superintendent of Police, Lower Chindwin, had the satisfaction of getting one of these outwardly respectable well-to-do villagers restricted and the still greater satisfaction of seeing almost a complete reduction in the number of burglaries in his village. The District Superintendent, Yamèthin, states that the property stolen in Yamèthin was being received by a man who was ' persona grata ' to all members of the force including himself till he was found out and jailed. The District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, points out that burglaries are helped not only by the readiness of apparently respectable people to accept stolen property without asking any question but also by the methods of some pawnbrokers. He says :—

" One method which they employ was disclosed by a convicted burglar himself. The stolen article is taken to the pawnshop where the necessary pawn ticket is given.

It is shown as redeemed in the books, put on one side and quietly sold as soon as possible. When the police get on to the tracks of the burglar, they are unable to get hold of the property for identification purposes ; the pawnshop keeper produces his registers to show that the suspected articles are no longer in his shop and the case remains undetected."

Last but not least is the need for systematic and scientific investigation. While results were good in Minbu and Prome with percentages of 62 and 61 for cases convicted to cases dealt with they were very poor in Magwe with 14 per cent., Shwebo (17), Tavoy (20), Mergui (21) and Meiktila (22). The modern town cracksman—not the jungle operator—is becoming more sophisticated and as several officers point out he is taking to stealing property that cannot be identified or that can be easily altered or broken up. He is also organizing into gangs which sometimes go far afield. Much was hoped for from the 'modus operandi' system which has undoubtedly been successful in Indian Provinces like the Punjab, but in Burma where houses of the mat hut variety lend themselves to many methods of entry and the Burmese criminal is extraordinarily versatile no success has so far been reported. Modern methods of detection are of course being taught in the Detective Training School, Insein, but it will be some years before the number of trained detectives in each district is appreciable. In the meantime the police must concentrate on effective patrolling and preventive action, specially aimed at organizations of house-breakers and receivers, and all information received must be carefully and systematically worked up by detective and investigating staffs.

Offences under the Excise Act.

20. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act increased from 5,552 in 1927 to 6,080 in the year under report. Of these cases the Excise Department was responsible for 3,975, the Police 1,372 and Headmen and others 733 as compared with 3,540, 1,268 and 744 respectively in 1927. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 88 and 90 respectively as compared with 91 and 94 in 1927. As in the previous year the districts with the largest number of cases dealt with by the police were Tharrawaddy (166), Shwebo (75), Sagaing (73) and Mandalay (72). The largest individual seizures made were 190 quarts of country liquor by the Excise Department in the Bhamo District, 8 gallons of foreign liquor by the Excise in the Amherst District, 46½ gallons of *tari* by the Excise in the Magwe District and 206 gallons of *seinye* by the police in the Henzada District. The largest seizure of drugs was 4,320 grains of cocaine by the Excise in the Myaungmya District and 11,520 tolas of ganja by the police in the Tharrawaddy District.

It is gratifying to note the increased activity of the Police and Excise, especially the Excise. But there is still room for improvement in some districts. No seizures by the Excise are reported by Myingyan, Sagaing and the Salween while very few cases were sent up by the police in Kyaukpyu (3), Upper Chindwin (4), Meiktila (5), Katha (5), Salween (5) and Myitkyina (7). The only cases under section 64A of the Excise Act are reported by Tavoy (12), Myingyan (8), Ma-ubin (4), Pakôkku (3), Bassein (2) and Myaungmya (1). The District Superintendents of Police, Bassein and Ma-ubin, criticise the inactivity of the Excise Department in this respect and I hope that both departments will devote much more attention to this useful preventive section.

The majority of officers report that relations between the Police and Excise were cordial and that co-operation was effective. The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, however, reports that there was no proper co-operation as "the Police say they have not much time to devote to Excise matters and the Excise say they cannot do much without the assistance of the Police." Concerning this the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, notes :—

"The police are taking a keen interest in Excise matters. But I am afraid this is resented rather than welcomed by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise. They don't like poaching on their preserves. I agree with Mr. Tew's (Lawson's) plan that the detective work at present done by the Excise staff would be much better done by the Police. The Police staff would be increased by absorbing the better of the present Excise staff and by additional recruitment. Excise work would be under a Deputy Superintendent of Police who would be under the District Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Superintendent (Excise) would have a special staff who would do nothing but excise work. The purely revenue side of the work would continue to be done by the Deputy Commissioner. Resident Excise Officers would be retired Government officials (like Registration Officers). There is such a close connection between vice and crime that the war against the purveyors of vice should be conducted by the same officer who is responsible for fighting crime, *i.e.*, the District Superintendent of Police."

This proposal which emanated from Mr. Lawson, District Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, was discussed at the last annual Police Conference but it was decided to drop the matter as the Excise had only been separated from the Police for a comparatively short period and no proposal to amalgamate the two departments again was likely to be considered by Government unless very sound and convincing reasons, which had not yet been produced, were put forward. In the meantime I trust that the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, will do their best to bring about effective co-operation between the Police and Excise in that district.

The District Superintendent, Pyapôn, mentions a number of cases in which the good work done by Excise officers was discounted by the leniency with which the offenders were treated by the Courts. A Chinaman found in possession of 266 grains of cocaine was fined Rs. 100 and a Chittagonian in possession of 100 tolas of ganja Rs. 70 only. Such sentences have no deterrent effect, in fact they merely

encourage smuggling. The District Superintendent does not state what action was taken by the Excise Department but it is to be hoped that officers will apply for an enhancement of sentence in cases of this sort.

A number of officers comment on the connection between drink and assault cases and the Commissioner, Magwe, remarks that murder in Pakôkku is largely attributable to uncontrolled liquor manufacture. With the abundance of toddy groves in Pakôkku and other districts in the dry zone and with toddy tappers living in their thousands in these isolated places there is a great deal of liquor made on the quiet which remains unchecked. The remedy is no doubt a bigger Excise staff but as the District Superintendent, Lower Chindwin, remarks much could be done if the headmen were only made to realize their responsibilites. It is the headmen who have first hand knowledge of contraventions against the Excise Act in their village-tracts.

The District Superintendent, Henzada, mentions a case which shows the difficulties the Police and Excise have to contend with in dealing with big smugglers, who often manage to shield themselves behind their agents. He says :—

"On the 10th October 1928 the police raided a godown belonging to one Ah Sin and seized 1,237 bottles of Kazaw and 1,718 viss of ingredients such as sticky rice, yeast, etc., for the manufacture of Kazaw. The Kazaw was stored in 72 large Pegu jars. Bags of Kaukhnyin (sticky rice) and various paraphernalia for brewing were also found in the godown. Enquiries showed that Ah Sin in conjunction with other Chinese underlings was trading in Kazaw on a large scale. Ah Sin and two other Chinamen were sent up for trial before the District Magistrate, Henzada. One of the latter Chinamen named Ah Tsin Sein took the blame on himself and said Ah Sin had nothing to do with the matter. The District Magistrate in acquitting Ah Sin remarked that though there was no doubt that there was a very strong suspicion against Ah Sin of being the proprietor of the brewery the evidence was not sufficient to convict. Ah Tsin Sein was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 30 (*a*), Excise Act."

It is satisfactory to note that Ah Sin was subsequently convicted of opium smuggling and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine.

Offences under the Opium Act.

21. The number of cases dealt with under the Opium Act was 2,446 compared with 2,616 in 1927. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 91 and 95 respectively compared with 93 and 96 in the previous year. As in 1927 the districts with the largest number of cases were Myitkyina (220), Bassein (166) and Prome (148). The districts which made the largest seizures were Southern Shan States (317,665 tolas), Mandalay (50,272) and Northern Shan States (23,290). The biggest individual seizure was 299,530 tolas made by the Southern Shan States police. There were 216 prosecutions under section 3 of the Opium Amendment Act as compared with 254 in 1927

and 173 persons were placed on security or 80 per cent. as in the previous year. In the Delta districts action was taken against notorious smugglers under section 3 of the Foreigners Act.

There was again a drop in the number of cases under the Act, the districts with the biggest decreases being Myitkyina (66), Bhamo (64), Bassein (25) and Myingyan (22). The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhamo, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, where cases taken up by the Excise decreased by 66, have given no explanations. The District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, where there was a decrease of 26 Excise cases, attributes the decrease mainly to the vigorous action taken under section 3 of the Opium Amendment Act during the past two years. The District Superintendent, Myingyan, where there was less activity by both the Police and Excise, gives the change of the smuggling route due to the opening of the Pyinmana-Taungdwingyi Railway as a possible reason. But I think the main reason for the decrease lies in the apathy displayed by most officers in dealing with offences under the Opium Act. Opium smuggling has little connection with serious crime and I can understand the lack of interest shown by the police, overburdened as they are with criminal work, but it is difficult to assign any reasons for the decreased activity of the Excise Department.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that officers of Delta districts have taken a keen interest in smuggling activities. The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, gives a graphic picture of the evil influence of the Chinese smuggler. He says :—

"As a general rule it is a Chinaman who usually starts smuggling in a village and introduces this drug habit. He usually hawks about the village selling a few cakes, but all the while he is looking out for a village large enough where he can start this profitable trade. I have known cases where such men have been backed by rich and wealthy Chinamen to do this and when he has found a place he settled down by starting first a small shop. As his shop increases in size he starts rearing pigs and when he has got a fairly good following and got the headman on his side he starts a den. First he starts with a few pipes and as time goes on he starts smuggling in large quantities. This is the way leading to ruination of a village."

The remedy as suggested by the District Superintendent is action under the Opium Amendment Act straight away and the deportation of wealthy organizing smugglers under the Foreigners Act.

The District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, regards the prophylactic scheme of issuing opium tickets to Burmese addicts as a mixed blessing. He says, " I have very good reason to believe that a smuggler or hawker now finances Burmans and instructs them to obtain the necessary medical certificate, notoriously a comparatively easy matter, and become registered consumers. His men then purchase their opium in a perfectly legal manner and hand it over to their principal or else sell it on his behalf at a large profit." The Deputy Commissioner and the

District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, on the other hand are eager for the introduction of the scheme into their district. The Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, says :—

"I am strongly in favour of registering known and incorrigible Burmese *Beinsas* under the prophylactic scheme. It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that there are thousands of non-registered Burmans who consume opium habitually. They get it at a very high price from smugglers and ticket holders. We can never expect to stop smuggling as long as this enormous illegitimate demand exists. If the demand is legitimized by registering the consumers smuggling is bound to decrease."

It is too early as yet to come to any definite conclusion about the merits of the scheme. As the Commissioner, Irrawaddy, points out both Bassein and Myaungmya have this scheme; yet, while the seizures in Bassein have decreased to 1,457 tolas, Myaungmya had a record bag of seizures amounting to 8,426 tolas.

The Assistant Superintendents of Police, Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States, were both active in making seizures and record figures were attained in both districts. Here is an account of seizures made in the Southern Shan States—

"On two occasions Mr. Caldwell and his party were successful in raiding the houses of two opium smugglers in the State jurisdictions. In the house of one Kyaungtaga Lone, 2,139½ viss of raw Shan opium were seized. On the same day another raid was made in the house of Nga San Bu where 837 tolas were seized. On the 22nd May 1928 Mr. Caldwell with a few of his officers raided the house of Sao Hawng Kham of Taunggyi, late *Myosa* of Kenghkam. In a large earthen jar buried beneath the house in a chicken run were found 2,300 tolas of raw Shan opium. On the 5th October 1928 acting on information received that a gang of 11 or 12 Shan smugglers were living in a hidden camp in the jungle about 3 miles from Heho the Assistant Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Police Station Officer, Taunggyi, and 11 men proceeded to that place and succeeded in effecting the seizure of 3,500 tolas of raw Shan opium, but were unable to catch the smugglers as they retreated as soon as they heard the approach of the party."

There are no indications that smuggling from China, the Shan States, the Kachin Hills and Siam, by land, or from India by sea and land is on the wane and I hope that all officers will devote the same attention to smuggling as in the Delta and Shan States and make the utmost use of the Opium Act, the Opium Amendment Act and the Foreigners Act, especially the last two Acts which offer the best means of dealing with the big smugglers.

Offences under the Gambling Act.

22. The number of cases dealt with under the Act was 2,573 as compared with 2,758 in 1927. The percentage of cases and persons dealt with to convicted was 75 and 57 respectively as against 76 and 60 in 1927. As in the previous year the districts showing the greatest activity were Magwe (235), Myingyan (203), Minbu (155), Prome (150), Bassein (118), and Henzada (117), while little action was again taken by Toungoo (15) and Kyaukpyu (5).

Prosecutions have increased in Sandoway, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Pyapôn, Mergui, Kyauksè, Myingyan, Meiktila, Sagaing and Katha but most districts show decreases which have not been explained.

I think the main reason for the decrease lies in the opinion expressed by most officers that there is no appreciable connection between gambling and serious crime and that it is a mere waste of time to prosecute petty gamblers. Some officers mention a few cases of assault, murder, embezzlement and theft and the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, a technical dacoity, which was caused by the losers attacking the winners in a gambling *waing*, but the majority report no crime as due to gambling. The District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mônywa, are alone in their condemnation of petty gambling which is based solely on the belief that it leads to assaults and petty thefts.

The District Superintendent of Police, Henzada, a Burman, comments on the pernicious influence of the Chinaman on the Burman in connection with gambling and though I hesitate to endorse all he says there is a good deal of truth in his remarks. He says :—

"It is well known that the Burman likes a little flutter when the opportunity arises. He is really not a born gambler like the Chinaman. The bugbear of most of the gambling that takes place in Burma is the Chinaman. When he hears that a large Pagoda festival or Pongyibyan is about to take place the Chinaman makes arrangements to attend it with a view to discover whether any gambling is possible. If things are favourable a few Chinamen form a limited liability company with a capital of say Rs. 10,000 and open out *anidaung waings*. With his large capital the Chinaman must win in the end and the sufferer is the unwary Burman."

While the majority of officers report that there was no organized gambling in their districts gambling, more or less serious, is said to have been prevalent in the following districts :—

Mandalay (Mandalay Town), Hanthawaddy (Thôngwa), Bassein (Bassein Town and Ngaputaw Township), Magwe (Yenangyaung), Pyapôn (Bogale), Kyauksè (Kyauksè and Myittha), Lower Chindwin (Mônywa) and Myitkyina (Myitkyina and Mogaung).

The District Snperintendents of Police, Bassein, Henzada and Ma-ubin, refer to the heavy gambling that goes on at or after boat races, foot races and other sports. Thousands of rupees often change hands at these meetings and, while village sports are to be encouraged, the promoters must be made to understand that, if they are to be allowed, gambling must be kept within bounds. In the belief that the boredom of village life conduces to gambling the District Superintendent of Police, Lower Chindwin, is endeavouring to encourage football, boxing and archery competitions among the villagers in his district and the Deputy Commissioner reports that his efforts are having a good effect.

The Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, discusses the question of games at Pagoda festivals—a burning question in many districts. He says:—

"I would suggest that the Local Government's Standing Order regarding the playing of games at Pagoda festivals and the like is not altogether satisfactory. According to this order permits for specified games may not be given, but a general

permission for all games, as do not infringe the provisions of the Gambling Act." This allows far too much latitude and room for imagination, from the points of view of both the police and the players. I would suggest that Deputy Commissioners might be allowed to lay down for their own districts what games may and may not be played. The majority of them are quite harmless even if there is betting. A maximum bet could be laid down."

The difficulty in carrying out such a suggestion is that maximum bets are soon ignored in the excitement of the moment and harmless games are liable to lead to a gambling orgy when the backs of the police are turned.

In view of the heavy gambling still prevalent in some districts the decrease in prosecutions under section 17 of the Gambling Act from 163 in 1927 to 100 in the year under report cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Only Prome (17), Henzada (16) and Myaungmya (10) appear to have taken sufficient action. While the prosecution of petty gamblers is to be deprecated I consider that the promoters of and participants in big gambling *waings* must be adequately dealt with and I hope District Superintendents will do all in their power to bring such offenders to book.

Offences under the Arms Act.

23. The number of prosecutions increased from 796 in 1927 to 1,046 during the year and the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 93 as compared with 95 in 1927. The increase in prosecutions, though not commented on by any officer, is probably due to the passing of the Indian Arms (Burma Amendment) Act No. VII of 1928 in which clasp knives, etc., are now included in the definition of "Arms".

The number of licensed firearms in the Province increased from 21,437 in 1927 to 23,832 in 1928. The districts with the largest number of licensed firearms are Toungoo (1,765), Insein (1,285), Tharrawaddy (1,255), Mandalay (1,228) and Amherst (1,192). The number of important crimes in which firearms were used decreased from 337 to 330. It is therefore evident that the more liberal issue of licenses is having no adverse effect on crime.

The District Superintendents of Police, Yamèthin and Meiktila, mention dacoities in which headman's guns were used, the District Superintendents of Police, Magwe, Sagaing and Mergui, cases in which guns belonging to a headman and other licensed persons are suspected to have been used and the District Superintendents of Police, Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya, dacoities in which ammunition obtained from licensees was used but on the whole I think the issue of licenses to headmen and other influential villagers has proved more beneficial than harmful. Unarmed villages are undoubtedly attacked by dacoits more often than armed villages and when armed villages have been attacked the dacoits have frequently met with a stout resistance.

The majority of dacoities are committed with locally made guns and in this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn,

remarks that some of them are really wonderful productions having a bit of gas or steam piping for a barrel and a striker actuated by a small spring taken from a Singer Sewing machine. The District Superintendent of Police, Ma-ubin, instances a case of a manufacturer of these guns who had been known to have made guns for dacoits for the past five years and who was eventually brought to book. These men are very seldom caught and I consider that closer enquiries should be pursued into the manufacture of these guns.

One hundred and twenty-five firearms were seized from or surrendered by unauthorized persons as compared with 183 in 1927, but these figures are inaccurate and do not represent the real activities of the police. A large number of firearms was recovered in or near villages or at the scenes of dacoities during the year and some District Superintendents have not discriminated between arms seized from persons and arms recovered from places. Meiktila (16) and Myingyan (13) showed great energy in the recovery of stolen and unlicensed arms.

The District Superintendent of Police, Pyapôn, remarks that the new procedure for checking arms which lays down the time and place at which arms are to be produced is likely to be ineffective as the essence of a good check is surprise. His objection had already been anticipated and regulations were drawn up for surprise checks by police officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector and upwards but they were not approved by the Government of India.

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, has commented on the decrease of rewards for cases under the Arms Act and the explanation is probably that greater discrimination is being used than formerly. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, states that the smaller seizure of unlicensed arms in his district was due to the fact that rewards were not very freely given. This was because he had reason to believe that gun finding was becoming too much of a regular and lucrative business. The supply of unlicensed guns in some parts of Burma is practically unlimited and though large numbers of unlicensed arms have been collected in the past by the grant of liberal rewards the supply remains almost as great as ever.

Non-cognizable Crime.

Statement B Part I.

24. There has been an increase of 2,647 true cases from 40,824 in 1927 to 43,471 in the year under report. A total of 50,285 cases was disposed of by Magistrates of which 32,556 ended in conviction.

Class I.—"Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.,"—shows an increase of 23 cases.

Class II.—"Serious offences against the person"—shows an increase of ten cases.

Class III.—"Serious offences against property"—shows an increase of seven cases.

Class IV.—"Minor offences against the person"—and

Class V.—"Minor offences against property"—show a decrease of 135 cases and 121 cases respectively. The decrease in these classes is mainly under simple hurt (127) and mischief (106).

Class VI which chiefly consists of petty offences and offences under Special and Local Laws has increased by 3,029 cases. Practically the whole of this increase is under the Motor Vehicles Act and is due to the rapidly increasing number of hired vehicles and private cars in the province.

Most District Superintendents of Police complain of the lack of personnel to deal with motor traffic but traffic staffs have since been sanctioned for all districts where there is a large number of motor vehicles and a comprehensive handbook of instructions for the use of Police Motor Vehicle Staffs, compiled by Mr. Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Insein, has been issued. The District Superintendents of Police, Insein, Bassein and Tavoy, comment on the lenient way in which Magistrates deal with offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. Fines of Re. 1 and Rs. 2 have no deterrent effect and the District Magistrate, Henzada, found it necessary to issue instructions to Honorary Magistrates that fines of not less than Rs. 10 should be imposed. I consider that District Superintendents of Police should make more use of their powers of suspending licenses and should deal with many offenders personally instead of sending the cases to Court. The District Superintendent of Police, Meiktila, makes the interesting suggestion that District Superintendents of Police should be given the power of compounding offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules in the same way as Divisional Forest Officers are empowered to deal with forest offences.

Working of the Preventive Sections of the Law.

25. (1) *Action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.*—Three thousand and fifty-nine persons were prosecuted under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 2,977 in the previous year. Of these 2,388 were placed on security and 153 restricted under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act in lieu of security. Three hundred and thirty-eight were dealt with under section 7 of the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act and 315 restricted as compared with 397 and 352 in the previous year. The districts which showed the greatest activity under sections 109 and 110 were Tharrawaddy (402), Magwe (295), Yamèthin (260), Pegu (219) and Akyab (200) while the districts which made most use of the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act were Prome (69), Myingyan (28), Magwe (25), Henzada (24) and Meiktila (23).

While the campaigns undertaken under the preventive sections in Tharrawaddy, Pegu, which have the largest number of important crimes in the province, and Magwe, where cattle theft is very bad, wer no doubt

justified I am not satisfied with the large number of prosecutions in Akyab and Yamèthin. The Commissioner, Akyab, and the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, both comment on the excessive number of prosecutions against petty criminals and the results of the cases—only 135 were convicted out of 208 sent up—are an indication of the injudicious use of the preventive sections. In Yamèthin no less than 140 out of 260 cases were under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and only 175 in all were convicted. Only a small number of the cases in both districts were sanctioned after enquiry by the District Superintendent of Police or his Assistants.

While section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, is useful for action against petty criminals I consider that it should be employed very rarely as the conversion of such men as are unable to find security into jail-birds is productive of nothing but harm. Section 110 should also be used with the greatest discrimination and I am glad to note that the majority of officers realize that, while this section is very useful for dealing with outbreaks of serious crime such as dacoity, robbery, cattle theft and house-breaking, it is more harmful than beneficial to launch a campaign if prosecutions are likely to fail or if the wrong type of criminals is sent up. Some officers make it a practice to send up nearly every accused who has got off in a serious case and the District Superintendent, Lower Chindwin, suggests that such men should be kept in custody till a case has been prepared under the preventive sections. Unless there is strong evidence of habitual criminality the use of these sections is to be deprecated and I would like to emphasize that action under the preventive sections is not intended to take the place of detection. A district which has many prosecutions under the bad livelihood sections and few convictions in serious offences can hardly be said to have an efficient police force.

With the object of securing greater discrimination my predecessor proposed that no prosecution should be instituted by the magistracy or police under the preventive sections until the District Superintendent of Police had personally 'vetted' the case. This proposal was not accepted by Government on the ground that it was not feasible to take away by executive order powers vested in Magistrates by law and that it might lead to friction between Magistrates and Police. It was, however, decided that conferences should be held between the District Superintendent of Police and local officers in each Subdivision, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner when possible. It is satisfactory to note that these conferences are now being held. The successful working of these sections largely depends on the co-operation between the police and the magistracy and if the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent agree upon the policy to be pursued there is not likely to be any friction.

Several difficulties in connection with the working of these sections have been mentioned by District Superintendents. The District

Superintendent, Pakôkku, states that in many cases results were not successful because the security demanded was Rs. 100 to 150 only and the sureties were men who had to leave their homes to seek work in Lower Burma during the dry weather. Concerning this the Commissioner, Magwe, remarks :—

"It is quite useless to accept a man of this class as surety because he cannot supervise or control the criminal. The security to be demanded should therefore be of such an amount as to exclude the man who is likely to migrate and should represent the value of a holding off which a man can live without having to leave his village for part of the year."

Magwe had trouble with the High Court over the demanding of security of Rs. 500 and I think that while the security demanded should be sufficient to suit the circumstances of each case it should never be made so excessive as to preclude all possibility of the accused being able to find it.

Other District Superintendents comment on the delays in the period of magisterial enquiry and the danger of a man on bail terrorizing the witnesses and causing them to resile. The only remedy for this appears to be the procedure suggested by the Crime Enquiry Committee and embodied in Police Department Circular No. 31 of 1924, *viz.*, that the names, addresses and histories of persons to be proceeded against should be given confidentially to the authorized Magistrate who should arrange to visit the village where the person to be proceeded against resides as soon as possible. He should then hold his own preliminary enquiry and if the evidence justifies him in proceeding, should have the criminal arrested, call upon him to show cause and proceed at once to record the evidence against him. This procedure has been carried out successfully in some districts and though it is sometimes difficult for busy Magistrates to find time it should, I think, be adopted more often than it is.

It will be noted that prosecutions under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act have decreased and in some districts the Act is almost a dead letter. As might be expected there is considerable divergence of opinion on the utility or otherwise of the Act but on the whole opinions are favourable provided that the Act is used against the right type of criminal and proper discrimination is shown in choosing the places of restriction. As I have previously stated, my own opinion is that the Act is very useful against habitual burglars, railway thieves, river thieves and cattle thieves provided they can be removed to a tract far away from the scene of their activities where they can find work under a strong headman. The Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, gives a good example of the use to which restricted criminals can be put when opportunity occurs. He says :—

"An experiment was made in Allanmyo Subdivision where the Subdivisional Magistrate at the request of the Divisional Forest Officer, Allanmyo Division, restricted a number of habitual offenders to Binhin and Magyigon village-tracts where there were several miles of road construction under the Forest Department. The Divisional Forest Officer took a personal interest in these restrictees who were not only well paid but provided with food at Allanmyo prices. The experiment was satisfactory not only to the Forest Department but also to the village and police administration and the restrictees themselves."

Unfortunately districts have not many suitable villages to which these criminals can be restricted and under a weak headman they are apt to start a new life of crime and to demoralize the village.

(2) *Action under the Criminal Tribes Act*, 1911, *as consolidated by Act VI of* 1924.—The following criminal tribe was notified during the year :—Kanaunggale-Kyatkwin Gang.

There are now 22 criminal tribes notified in the province with a total of 769 members, 734 of whom have also been notified under section 11 and the remainder under section 10. One hundred and fifty-one of the notified members are at present in jail, 44 are absconding, 483 are restricted to their own or other districts and 103 to the Reformatory Settlement at Paukkaung.

The majority of the criminals restricted are reported to be well behaved and to be living honestly. The District Superintendent, Meiktila, was over zealous in getting a number of criminals expunged, on the ground that they were all old or middle-aged and appeared to be harmless, and had to be checked. It may be noted that the Meiktila criminals are always dangerous and never too old to act as "*sayas*" or take part in dacoities. On the whole the Criminal Tribes Act has been a useful weapon in dealing with outbreaks of crime. As the District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan, remarks :—

"There is no doubt that this legislation has had a very good effect on our hardened criminals. Some pretend they do not mind even Paukkaung but this is "piffle." With criminals such as these well in hand, a decrease in crime is but natural."

(3) *Reformatory Settlement, Paukkaung*.—The total number of criminals sent to this settlement during the year was 127. Of this number ten were in jail for various offences, nine died, two absconded and three were discharged leaving 103 at the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police, Prome, reports that the restrictees were better behaved during the year only two being sent up for trial for criminal offences as against 19 in the previous year. The settlement has undoubtedly had an excellent effect on crime and the decrease in important crime since its institution has been most marked. But owing to the poorness of the land for agricultural purposes, the unhealthiness of the locality and the lack of labour for those criminals unused to agriculture it has not been a financial success. About half of the criminals restricted have since been returned to their home districts and steps are being taken to select a more suitable locality. Properly run on the lines of those Indian settlements managed by the Salvation Army it should, I think, be a successful proposition both financially and as a reformatory agent.

urveillance work when on tour. A good e work of his investigating and surveil- ut of both.

at surveillance staffs confine their work absconders and that their diaries contain viate this the diary form has now been -Inspectors are required to embody all ous strangers, gambling, illicit fire-arms, etc. The practice adopted by the District of going through the diaries with the ng out what is lacking in them and what is one to be followed. The District s written a most useful note on the duties is now being revised and amplified for also begun a system of training classes. is apt to be unpopular, as some officers ffs must be made to realize that it must and that while slackers will be punished good work will not be left unrewarded.

y 61 convicted habituals were dealt with re Code, and 288 under section 9 of the ion Act as compared with 73 and 366 in the the Deputy Inspectors-General, Northern uch more use should be made by Magistrates cting criminals under section 9, Habitual provided that, as already stated in paragraph ed in choosing the places of restriction. of Police should bring any failure to make notice of the District Magistrate and should osecuting Officers the necessity of asking of restriction in all suitable cases.

ne year 1927 there were 1,467 proclaimed absconders at large and 359 were pro- claimed during the year under review. Of this total of 1,826 proclaimed absconders, 149 names were cancelled from Part I of the rious reasons. Six per cent. of the absconders n previous years were arrested during the 8 per cent. of those who were proclaimed

in (14) achieved the best results in tracing their own districts. The District Superin- , attributes the success to the attention he has inspections. Myaungmya was specially active ited by other districts and accounted for four

proclaimed and 36 non-proclaime District Superintendent of Polic close co-operation between the p

While there has been a slight still far from satisfactory. Proc their native haunts and usually ta Suspicious strangers should there enquiries made as to their antec of surveillance work is often negl far between. I find that inspecti tion to this matter.

With the object of improving following improvements have bee

(1) The *Police Crime Gaze* important police stations.

(2) Note books containing t only to the surveillance staff but whose duties take him outside the

(3) An improved note book are entered under all villages they

But there will be no real imp District Superintendents of Police sonal interest in this work and ins lance staffs producing better resul

Village Headmen, Rural Police and Police Advisory Committee.

28. The majority of officers assistance detection estimates cases dete help and co-operation of headm percentage as correct in every di districts. The headman still rem and everything possible should status and to increase his scanty the apathy of and lack of suppor District Superintendent of Police human and must respond to a I whom they are personally acquai what they have done, their difficu emphasize the necessity of the p get to know as many headmen a the District Superintendent of Po rewards in important cases in th villagers is one to be commend

, Meiktila and Lower Chindwin, om holding meetings of head- successful resistance to dacoits nferences of headmen are now endeavour to attend as many of ery opportunity of explaining sing ways and means of dealing

tisfactory relations prevailing ch valuable assistance has been rded. During the year, 1,391 3 villagers received rewards for rime. There has been a slight nd this is probably due to the rict Superintendents of Police. of Police, Bassein, Myaungmya r villagers to claim rewards for with criminal cases and while cheapening of rewards is to be

fficers comment on the lack of f these committees, the small lue of the advice received but d acknowledge their usefulness. epends on the District Superin- connection the Commissioner, er. He says :—

, senior police officers must pay more tance of the members of the Boards ot likely to be very useful until each rest of the District Superintendent of t."

rice given by the members may serve to bring the police and endeavour should be made to ne members what is being done d to enlist their sympathies. I rintendents of Police, Henzada, committees and I hope their rict Superintendent of Police, ed in securing the co-operation

capes from Civil Police custody, Military Police and 22 from red with 41, 17 and 3 respect- us year. Of the escapes from

police custody 17 were from Lock-ups and 2 of the 67 prisoners concerned in these esca the end of the year. Officers and men respo promptly dealt with either judicially or depa

There was a welcome decrease of 13 es but escapes from villagers increased from occurred mainly in Thayetmyo District wh from village escorts compared with *nil* in District Superintendent of Police states that imposed under section 12 of the Village Act i inclined to attribute the increase to the lenie villagers but admits that he did not press for Village escorts cannot be prosecuted for ne Penal Code and he was not aware until recen Village Act was applicable.

Two Kachin constables in the Bhamo Dist perseverance in re-arresting a Chinaman who the leading chain attached to his handcuffs rushing off into the jungle. After two mont they followed their quarry into China and ba miles they succeeded in arresting him soon af border with other confederates in order to con

Another fine piece of work, for which h General of Police's Good Service Certificate, w table Ah Taw, now officiating Sub-Inspector of District. Three absconders, wanted for rob escaped from police escort taking two *dahs* Search parties were sent out and news was rece were crossing the hills into Burma and had Pyinmakhon. Travelling all night through th they encountered two herds of wild elephants t Pyinmakhon next morning, only to learn tha there and had been heard of at a camp 20 miles f most of the party were too tired to continu constable Ah Taw volunteered to overtake th out with a constable and a villager he travelle and difficult country. The constable droppe but the head constable continued and came u dusk at Thitnyowa in the Henzada District. to surrender two of them attacked him with them dead and wounded the other who ra surrendered shortly after.

30. Punitive Police. Owing to the non-payment of capitatio of certain villages in the Punitive Police Force

station writers 17 head constables and 154 constables to be stationed at the nine posts detailed below was originally sanctioned by the Local Government :—

	S.I.Ps.	S.Ws.	H.Cs.	Cons.	
(1)	1	1	1	15	at Ngapyugale.
(2)	3	1	3	25	at Teindaw.
(3)	2	1	2	20	at Thapanbinseik.
(4)	2	1	2	16	at Gyogon.
(5)	2	1	2	18	at Kan-U.
(6)	2	1	2	18	at Thayetpinganyo.
(7)	1	...	1	12	at Kayingwin.
(8)	2	1	2	18	at Payagyigon.
(9)	1	...	2	12	at Kaladettwin.
Total ...	16	7	17	154	

The strengths sanctioned for Teindaw, Kaladettwin and Payagyigon were subsequently reduced by three Sub-Inspectors of Police, two head constables and 11 constables leaving a strength at each post as under entertained from the dates shown :—

	S.I.Ps.	S.Ws.	H.Cs.	Cons.	
(1)	1	1	1	15	at Ngapyugale from 1st May 1928.
(2)	2	1	2	20	at Teindaw from 15th May 1928.
(3)	2	1	2	20	at Thapanbinseik from 1st June 1928.
(4)	2	1	2	16	at Gyogon from 1st June 1928.
(5)	2	1	2	18	at Kan-U from 1st June 1928.
(6)	2	1	2	18	at Thayetpinganyo from 1st August 1928.
(7)	1	...	1	12	at Kayingwin from 1st August 1928.
(8)	1	1	2	18	at Payagyigon from 1st September 1928.
(9)	...	...	1	6	at Kaladettwin from 1st September 1928.
Total ...	13	7	15	143	

The following reductions were subsequently made in proportion to the amounts of capitation-tax paid by the inhabitants :—

	S.I.Ps.	S.Ws.	H.Cs.	Cons.	
(1)	5	...	6	23	on the 1st September 1929.
(2)	1	1	...	10	on the 17th November 1928.
(3)	2	1	2	35	in December 1928.
Total ...	8	2	8	68	

Eight posts with a strength of five Sub-Inspectors of Police, five station writers, seven head constables and 75 constables remained at the close of the year and were abolished early in 1929.

The Punitive Police force of three Sub-Inspectors of Police, eight head constables and 34 constables imposed on certain villages in the Tabayin Township of the Shwebo District on account of the Bandaka Conspiracy case and entertained in 1927 was disbanded on the 31st October 1928.

The Punitive Police force of one Sub-Inspector of Police, three head constables and 13 constables imposed on certain villages in the Ayadaw and Budalin Townships of the Lower Chindwin District on account of the Bandaka Conspiracy case was disbanded in June 1928.

31. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police excluding three gazetted officers was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 72 officers and 403 men. The actual strength at the close of the year under review was 72 officers and 399 men. The shortage of four men was due to the stoppage of recruitment of Indian constables. The cost of the Railway police was Rs. 4,07,324 as compared with Rs. 3,87,630 in 1927 or an increase of Rs. 19,694. The increase was mainly due to the increased rates of travelling allowance drawn under the new Travelling Allowance Rules.

Railway Police.

Jurisdiction.—The following extension of line was opened for public traffic from the date noted against it :—

Taungdwingyi to Natmauk (25 miles)—from the 16th March 1928. The total length of line opened for coaching and goods traffic and administered by the Railway Police amounted at the close of the year to 1919·07 miles as compared with 1,894 miles in 1927. Owing to the gradual extension of the Railway lines proposals to increase the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police force were submitted to Government, but had not been sanctioned at the close of the year.

Training and Discipline.—There is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Railway Police and the Superintendent, Railway Police, reports that the standard of education among recruits is rapidly becoming higher. The number of enlistments during the year was 43 as against 53 during 1927 and there was no case of desertion. The number of dismissals and removals has increased by five, and six officers and 88 men were punished departmentally as compared with one officer and 91 men in the previous year. Of the 16 dismissals or removals, five were inflicted for the old offence of "sniping", *i.e.*, knocking money out of passengers travelling without tickets. Although every Railway Policeman knows the penalty for this offence yet the temptation appears to overcome a great many of them. On the whole, the conduct of the force has been fairly satisfactory. Twenty-two officers and 81 men were rewarded in 1928 as compared with 17 officers and 88 men in 1927. Rewards paid to Railway employees for assistance rendered in the detection of crime number 11, and 15 headmen, seven Ywagaungs and 42 villagers were rewarded. It is gratifying to note that the attitude of the Railway Police, both officers and men, towards the public generally has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Buildings.—The Superintendent of Railway Police remarks that there are insufficient quarters provided for the Railway Police. He considers that the whole matter of housing the Railway Police will have to be taken up before long. According to the recommendations of the Police Enquiry Committee of 1924, police constables' quarters should consist of two rooms each measuring 10 feet by 10 feet whereas the accommodation provided for the Railway Police constables in some police stations is only one room measuring 12 feet by 10 feet. It cannot be expected that the Railway Police will remain contented with this inadequate accommodation and it is hoped that under the new administration a better provision of houses will be obtained.

Crime.—The number of true cases of all classes of cognizable crime disposed of during the year was 6,543 as compared with 6,121 in 1927. The increase is mainly confined to house-breaking (30), ordinary theft (41) and public nuisances (342) and may be accounted for by the extension of the line unaccompanied by any corresponding increase in the strength of the force and by order having been more efficiently maintained during the year along the line. Ninety cases were instituted under Burma Act II of 1922 with most satisfactory results. Six cases were instituted under the Preventive Section of the Criminal Procedure Code in the year under report as against 31 in 1927. This decrease may partly account for the increase in house-breaking cases and the attention of the Superintendent, Railway Police, is drawn to the possibility of preventive action being taken against house-breakers in some of the Railway towns. A total of 5,360 or 81·91 per cent. of all classes of crime ended in conviction as against 4,767 or 77·87 per cent. in 1927. Under classes I to VI 7,396 persons were arrested of whom 340 were pending trial at the end of the year and 6,213 or 88·05 per cent. were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 7,460 persons arrested of whom 317 were pending trial and 5,709 or 79·92 per cent. convicted. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of conviction has gone up. Five thousand two hundred and twenty-three prosecutions under the non-cognizable section of the Indian Railways Act were undertaken by the Railway Police during the year under report as against 4,862 prosecutions during 1927.

Thefts in running goods trains show a decrease of 30 cases whilst thefts from standing waggons and running passenger trains have increased by 41 and 2 respectively. The running goods train thefts have been kept in check by a permanent patrol and the decrease in these thefts is chiefly due to the breaking up of a gang of thieves by action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The Superintendent, Railway Police, states that many of the thefts from standing waggons are entirely due to the practice of permitting consignees who are not willing to take delivery immediately to leave their goods in the waggons for a few days with bazaar padlocks as the only protection. In some cases consignees have actually used the waggons as bazaar godowns and sold their goods direct from them.

There is still an enormous amount of opium coming down from Maymyo and the Railway Police seized no less than 42,178 tolas of opium.

Important Crime.—The number of true cases dealt with was 26 as compared with 22 in 1927. Of these seven were murders, one was a dacoity, two were robberies and 16 were deliberate attempts at train wrecking. Four cases were convicted, four were acquitted or discharged and 18 remained undetected. The results were poor but in the majority of murders and train wrecking cases there were no clues of any sort. The methods employed in train wrecking were placing rails, boulders, logs or sleepers on the line or removing fish plates, bolts and dog spikes and the Superintendent, Railway Police, remarks that the acts which formed the subject of the reports would not in most cases have ordinarily derailed a train. They were probably committed by young lads and irresponsible cowherds out for amusement who do not realize the great danger which mischief of this kind may involve.

The dacoity was a raid on a Railway station by a gang of dacoits who took Railway cash and property belonging to the station master to the total value of over Rs. 500. A porter reported the matter to the Ywagaung of a neighbouring village who immediately came to the scene and following up the dacoits succeeded in arresting one of them who was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining dacoits are still at large.

One case of train wrecking and murder calls for detailed remarks. The Mandalay Mail was derailed near Kyauktaga Railway station at about 3 a.m. on the 28th January 1928 by the removal of fish plates and bolts. The engine and tender, a luggage van and three passenger coaches went off the rails and fell into a nullah resulting in 40 people being killed and eight seriously and 12 slightly injured. The case was worked up by the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and 13 Indians were arrested and sent for trial of whom one was convicted by the Sessions Judge but acquitted on appeal to the High Court. The object of this case appears to have been loot.

Surveillance.—The number of criminals and suspects under Railway Police supervision at the close of the year was 270 as compared with 244 in 1927. The work of the surveillance staff showed a vast improvement and the staff by their keenness have not only been instrumental in preventing crime but have also in several cases been able to apprehend culprits in the act of committing crime. Thirteen absconders were arrested during the year.

Officers.—Mr. H. R. Lanktree held charge up to the 23rd July 1928 when he was relieved by Mr. F. H. Fearnley-Whittingstall who held charge up to the end of the year and it is chiefly owing to their able leadership that the Railway Police have had a satisfactory year. The District Assistant Mr. C. F. Kluseman and the Headquarters Assistant Mr. P. A. Monteiro have also done good work.

The Finger Print Bureaux.

32. (1) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Insein.*—The sanctioned strength remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, 12 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 11 Head Constables.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and eleven record slips were added during the year and 12,541 slips were withdrawn from record, leaving a balance of 160,024 slips on record at the end of the year. Thus the number of slips on record increased by 8,570 slips. During the year 324 record slips received from the districts had to be rejectted as compared with 197 which were rejected in the previous year. The percentage of rejections rose from 1 per cent. to 1·5 per cent. The Deputy Inspector-General has already written to the officers concerned and asked them to give the matter their personal attention. The largest numbers of rejected slips were received from Rangoon (30), Kyaukpyu (27) and Akyab (23).

Nine thousand three-hundred and fifty search slips of unidentified suspects were received for search during the year, as compared with 9,124 during the previous years. Of these, 2,399 were traced with previous convictions (including 47 absconders and 69 missing criminals for whom History Sheets had been opened). The number of rejected Finger Print search slips fell from 426 in 1927 to 333 in 1928, the percentages being 5 and 4 respectively. The Deputy Inspector-General has already written to the Commissioner of Police and the District Superintendents of Police of the districts from which the largest number of rejected slips were received. It is to be hoped that these officers will give the matter their attention and there will be fewer rejections in future years. The number of traced criminals who were arrested in districts other than their own was 1,904. The Bureau also verified Finger Print slips of Police recruits, Railway employees and Oil-field labourers.

The usual Finger Print course of training for six Sub-Inspectors of Police from the districts was held and all of them passed. Nine officers from the Finger Print Bureau were also granted Experts' certificates.

Exhibits in 126 cases were examined with the result that opinions were given in 70 cases, while in 56 cases the prints were found to be undecipherable.

Finger Print Experts attended Courts and gave evidence in 436 cases as compared with 422 in the previous year.

(2) *Yenangyaung Bureau.*—It was found possible to reduce the strength of this Bureau by two Sub-Inspectors of Police and the present strength is therefore one Inspector, six Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables. Two of the Sub-Inspectors of Police are on deputation in the Central Bureau in Rangoon to deal with Search slips of Oil-field labourers. The total number of labourers who registered during the year was 3,892 as compared with 5,627 in the previous year.

(3) *Chauk Bureau.*—The strength of this Bureau remained unchanged during the year and consists of one Inspector of Police, five Sub-Inspectors of Police, and one Head Constable. Of these one Sub-Inspector of Police deals with the Oil-fields labourers' search slips in the Central Bureau. Owing to the increase of work at this Bureau two Sub-Inspectors of Police and one Head Constable were temporarily lent by the Yenangyaung Bureau to assist in bringing the work up to date.

General.—The work of the three Bureaux was carried out satisfactorily during the year under report. Deputy Superintendent of Police U Ba (7) remained in charge of the Central Bureau at Insein while Inspectors U Po Hman and U Shat Si were in charge of the Yenangyaung and Chauk Bureaux respectively. All three officers took a keen interest in their work and have discharged their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Identification of old Offenders.

The total number of old offenders, identified and reconvicted during the year was 5,689 as compared with 5,954 in the previous year. There were only two cases in which old offenders were identified by the jail officials after sentence and in these cases the previous convictions were known to the police but did not reach the sentencing Magistrate in time.

Criminal Investigation Department.

33. *Administration.*—Mr. C. N. James was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department up to the 2nd July 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. C. A. Reynell. The Personal Assistant was Mr. A. G. Adams up to the 18th May 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. G. J. Harvey who remained until the end of the year. Mr. J. P. W. Robertson held charge of the appointment of Crime Assistant throughout the year.

The sanctioned strength of the staff was reduced by two appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police during the year under report. The temporary appointment of one Deputy Superintendent of Police sanctioned in Local Government Police Department letter No. 68C28, dated the 7th February 1928, expired on the 31st May 1928. The temporary appointment of one Deputy Superintendent of Police sanctioned by the Local Government in Police Department letter No. 188C27, dated the 13th February 1928, has also lapsed.

The total cost of the Criminal Investigation Department in the year 1928 was Rs. 5,15,739 as compared with Rs. 5,27,649 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 11,910.

The general conduct of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department was satisfactory. There was no punishment inflicted, but two officers were temporarily suspended while enquiry was being held into their conduct. As regards rewards, U Tun Ohn, Deputy Superintendent of Police, received a Certificate of Honour and Revolver while attached to this department, and four officers were awarded the Inspector-General's Certificates. Other minor rewards and certificates were also granted.

Inspections.—The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, inspected six District Superintendents' offices and two police stations. The Finger Print Bureaux at Yenangyaung and Chauk were inspected twice during the year. An important case was taken up by Mr. C. N. James early in the year and this prevented him from carrying out many inspections. Towards the end of the year, the Deputy Inspector-General's time was taken up with making arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

Intelligence Branch.—Throughout the year the Intelligence Branch continued to keep the Government informed on all matters of political importance and it is satisfactory to note that politically the year was more peaceful than the year 1927.

The tone of the Vernacular Press, on the whole, was moderate with the exception of the "Desopakari" of which the late Editor and the Printer are both in Jail for offences committed under section 124 (*a*), Indian Penal Code.

Reporting Staff.—Shorthand reporters have attended all public meetings of importance and have also been utilized in the Legislative Council. Their reports have been found useful as the speeches are taken down in the languages in which they are actually made.

Crime Section.—During the year 135 cases were investigated by officers of this department as compared with 167 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of cases was due to the increase in the Flying Squads of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. These squads have taken over some of the investigation work which used to be done by the Criminal Investigation Department. Of 92 true cases finally disposed of during the year under report, 39 ended in conviction, 16 were discharged, and 37 remained undetected. Cases taken up by this department are difficult ones and a high percentage of convictions cannot be expected. It is interesting to note that 25 true cases related to Criminal Breach of Trust, and many of such cases occurred in connection with the administration of funds by public bodies. Important cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department officers included the Mandalay Military Police Embezzlement case, the Attaran Timber theft cases, the Miller Blythe Petroleum Bogus Company case, the Minbu District Council Embezzlement case, the International Club and other lottery cases, etc.

Crime Classification.—At the end of the year 1928 there were 2,170 name cards on record including 1,141 cards brought forward from the previous year. During the year under report 6,975 search forms were received and in each case a reply was sent to the district concerned. Information which may, or may not, have been useful was supplied in 176 cases. It is reported that convictions were obtained in three cases through information supplied by the Central Crime Classification Bureau. Towards the end of the year a Committee under the Chairmanship of the

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, was formed to revise the system of crime classification in the province. All the senior officers of the police were consulted and consequent on their advice the District Bureaux were abolished, and the whole crime classification system concentrated in Insein. It is hoped that this will reduce the office work of the District Detective staffs and enable them to devote their time to their legitimate duty of detecting crime.

Photographic Section.—During the year the strength of this section was increased and now is, one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector of Police, and two Head Constables. Besides photographing 1,952 prisoners, the officer in charge has been able to supply us with enlarged photographs of forged documents, finger prints and other exhibits for the purpose of comparison in Court. The Detective staff in the districts are being provided with cameras and it is hoped that in future more use will be made of photography in the detection of crime and in the prosecution of cases.

Detective Training School.—The school was open during the whole of the year under report and the staff remained the same, *i.e.*, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police and one Inspector of Police.

Of the 19 students who sat for the examination, one was awarded a Distinguished Diploma, 17 were awarded Detective Diplomas and one a Detective Certificate. The school was visited by His Excellency the Governor of Burma on the 17th August 1928, when the diplomas and prizes were distributed to the successful students. Some slight changes have been made in the system of Law lectures, but otherwise the Curriculum has remained the same. Besides successfully managing the Detective Training School, Mr. R. M. Ghosal, B.A., has been able to give expert opinions about documents, firearms, cartridges, blocks for counterfeit notes, etc. These expert opinions have been very useful to police officers in the districts.

Services of Officers.—The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, brings to notice the services of the undermentioned officers :—

District Superintendents.—Mr. G. J. Harvey and Mr. J. P. W. Robertson.

Deputy Superintendents.—*Rai Sahib* Mr. J. N. Bhattacharjee, U Ba (7) and Mr. R. M. Ghosal, B.A.

Inspectors.—U Pe Hlaing, U E Pe, Mr. Autar Singh and Mr. Kishen Chand.

34. *Services of Officers.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. de M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A., officiating Inspector-General of Police, Burma, held charge of the police of the province up to the 18th December 1928, when I resumed charge on return from leave. On relief Colonel Wellborne was

deputed to the Shan States to report on the question of the reorganization and federalization of the State Police there.

Mr. R. Hardie, M.A., officiating Deputy Inspector-General, held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Administration, up till the 4th April 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. R. C. Morris and proceeded on leave. Mr. Morris continued in this office until the 31st October 1928, when the appointment of the Deputy Inspector-General, Administration, was abolished and the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General of Police, created to take its place. Mr. Morris held charge of the new appointment of Assistant Inspector-General until the end of the year.

Mr. V. A. Morris, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Burma, throughout the year, and Mr. A. T. Fay, officiating District Superintendent of Police, held the post of Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

Mr. G. Waterworth, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, Meiktila, up to the middle of May 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. C. A. Reynell, Deputy Inspector-General, on return from leave.

Mr. C. N. James, officiating Deputy Inspector-General, held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, up to the 1st July 1928, when he exchanged places with Mr. Reynell, who held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department up to the end of the year. On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. M. Slater, I.A., took charge of the Northern Range from the 6th September 1928, relieving Mr. James who then proceeded on leave.

Mr. A. G. Adams, District Superintendent, was Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, up to the 18th May 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. G. J. Harvey, District Superintendent of Police, who held the appointment from that date onwards. The post of Crime Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, was held by Mr. J. P. W. Robertson, District Superintendent of Police, throughout the year.

Mr. A. Dunbar, M.A., officiating Deputy Inspector-General held charge of the Western Range up to the 17th October 1928, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. R. G. Hastings, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who held charge up to the end of the year.

The names of a large number of officers have been brought to my notice by District officers, Commissioners of Divisions and Range Deputy Inspectors-General for consistent good work throughout the year and it is somewhat difficult to make a selection from among these without

leaving out many deserving cases. I consider however the following are worthy of particular mention :—

District Superintendents of Police.—Mr. R. C. Morris, Mr. H. F. Reynolds, U On Gyaw, T.D.M., Mr. J. E. Pusey, C. H. Raynes, U Ba (2), Mr. C. G. Stewart, M.A., Mr. R. Barker, Mr. D. W. H. Xavier, Mr. W. G. Snadden, Mr. G. J. Harvey, and U Maung Gale (1).

Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.—Mr. A. A. Donald, Mr. W. H. Austin, Mr. T. E. Lecky-Thompson, B.Sc., *Rai Sahib* J. N. Bhattacharjee, U Aung Chan Tha, Mr. P. F. Loader, Mr. R. M. Ghosal, B.A., U Ba Bwa (1), U Tun Sein, U Myaing, U Maung Maung (5), and Mr. V. A. Morris.

Inspectors.—U Po Gywe, U Hnya, U Ba Tin (4), U Po Kha, U Thu Kha (1), U Kyaw Hlaing, U Thin (3), U Kywe (1), U Kin Maung (1), U E Pe, and Mr. Kishen Chand.

PART III.—MILITARY POLICE.

Strength, Caste and Composition. Statement D-1.

35. There has been no alteration in the sanctioned strength of the Force during the year under review, the strength remaining at 10,050. This figure excludes one Indian Officer and 66 other ranks, sanctioned as a temporary measure for a Guard for the Irrigation Department at Linzin and for detachments at the Quarry Camp Jails at Môkpalin and Alon.

The actual strength at the close of the year, excluding the 67 men sanctioned, as a temporary measure, was 9,958 against 9,835 at the end of the previous year.

The following changes were made in the distribution of the Force :—

The Arakan Hill Tracts Battalion was abolished with effect from the 1st of March 1928 and the following posts in the Hill District of Arakan were handed over to the Rangoon Battalion :—

			Rifles.
Paletwa	...	...	50
Daletme	...	...	21
Lower Lemru	...	...	21
	Total	...	92

The last named post was subsequently withdrawn with effect from the 15th of May 1928.

These changes resulted in the Rangoon Battalion becoming more unweildy than ever, so to combat this, the Toungoo and Shwegyin Garrisons of the Rangoon Battalion were handed over to the Mandalay Battalion making a net increase of 92 men in the sanctioned strength of the Mandalay Battalion.

In spite of 43 desertions the enlistment of the new Burman Company of the Mandalay Battalion was completed by the end of August.

The sanctioned strength of the Bassein Detachment of the Rangoon Battalion was raised from 65 to 80.

Owing to the recurrence of dacoities on the roads towards the Chinese frontier, temporary posts at Wachon and Kambaiti in the Fort Harrison area and Nahpaw, Pajao and Tingrawng in the Fort Morton area were established at the commencement of the open season. The establishment of these posts has stopped the dacoities.

Frontier Duties.

36. The second Triangle Expedition commenced on the 1st December 1927 and terminated on the 14th April 1928. The two Columns provided, each of a strength of 100 of all ranks, were commanded by Captain L. W. Guiton and Captain T. S. Conner. The objects of the expedition were briefly (1) The release of all slaves remaining in the Triangle (2) To enquire into the condition and welfare of the slaves released during the Triangle Expedition, 1926-27. The Triangle for the purpose of the Expedition was divided into two areas. Captain Guiton commanded the column for the Northern Area and Captain Conner, the column employed in the Southern Area. In addition, the Military Police supplied posts each of a strength of one Indian Officer and 50 Ranks at Ningma Ferry on the west bank of the Mali River and at N'Sen Yang on the east bank of the N'Mai River, the Military Police in these posts being in the nature of a reserve and available if required.

Various guards were also supplied on Ration dumps established at different ferries on the Mali and N'Mai Rivers.

Both columns entered and evacuated the Triangle at Kwihtao Ferry on the Mali River—32 miles north of Myitkyina. Visual Signalling was maintained by both columns throughout the Expedition and the work of the Signallers employed was of a very high order. Several Lewis gun demonstrations were carried out during the course of the Expedition and much impressed the villagers.

The area in which punitive operations were carried out after the attack on Captain West's column in 1927, was visited.

No opposition was encountered. Any reports of this nature received were proved to be unfounded. A large area was covered by both columns and numerous slaves were released. The health of both columns was good. Mr. J. T. O. Barnard, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, in charge of the Triangle Expedition, pays a high tribute to the Military Police in his report remarking on the efficient and exemplary manner in which they carried out their numerous and arduous duties.

A column of a strength of 116 Ranks under Captain J. R. K. Wallace, I.A., was supplied for the Hukawng Valley Expedition, 1927-28. This column entered unadministered territory on the

20th December 1927 and reached its base at Maingkwan on 23rd December 1927. A field telephone line was laid by the Signallers of the Military Police between Kamaing and Maingkwan and proved most useful to the Expedition. This line linked up with visual signalling stations and thus communication with administered territory was maintained throughout the Expedition.

The objects of the Expedition were briefly :—

(1) To tour through the Naga Hills east of the Sangpan Range, to release any slaves being retained for human sacrifice and to ensure that the practice was not being carried out.

(2) To enquire into the question of the Assam-Burma frontier.

(3) The settlement of blood feuds and to inquire into the welfare of slaves released in 1926.

All tours were carried out as arranged. There was a certain amount of inter-village fighting west of Sangpan Range. The tribesmen were, however, found to be friendly to us and there was no opposition. Human sacrifice had practically ceased in the area covered by the Expedition and all slaves released in previous years appear to be settling down to a normal life. The signalling and rationing arrangements were carried out most efficiently and according to plan. Certain difficulty in the clearing of roads owing to the several smallpox epidemics prevailing was experienced.

Lewis gun and rifle demonstrations were held on several occasions by the Officer Commanding the column and these much impressed the villagers.

All duties having been successfully accomplished the column returned to Kamaing on the 10th May 1928.

The Naga Hills (Upper Chindwin) Expedition left Hkanti on January 1st. The two Military Police columns were commanded by Captains A. C. Moore and R. Cook.

The objects of the Expedition were :—

(1) The establishing of friendly relations with the powerful Naga village of Ponyo Nankum and with the villages in its immediate vicinity.

The large village of Ponyo Nankum had in past years adopted a semi-hostile attitude towards Government. The final objective of the Expedition was the village of Ponyo Nankum itself.

(2) The suppression of human sacrifice in certain villages in the Haimye Naga country.

Number 1 column reached the village of Ponyo Nankum without opposition, but this was a feat of great difficulty and only effected after considerable delay and necessitated the calling out to Tsawlaw village of the Lahe Base movable column under Captain Cook. The Tribesman were overawed by this display of force and friendly relations were soon established. Lewis gun and rifle demonstrations were carried out

at Lahe, Tsaflaw and Tsawlaw villages and these much impressed the Naga. The area visited was entirely unsurveyed and unexplored and the difficulty of these operations was not lessened by the fact that it was no easy matter to obtain exact information as to the size of the villages likely to be encountered and the strength of the enemy which might well run into thousands, in case of opposition.

The Ponyo Naga village of Ponyo Nankum is the most powerful, influential and warlike in the Naga Hills and during the advance to this village, owing to the hostile attitude of the Tribesmen, the fullest precautions had to be taken, as the outbreak of hostilities appeared imminent. The strain on the force employed owing to the continual vigilance necessary and the general state of uncertainty was greater than if there had been actual fighting.

The second tour into the Haimye Naga area for the suppression of human sacrifice in spite of reports of opposition passed off peacefully.

The Haimye Naga was not found to be so warlike or as fine a man as his relations in the west.

Toche village was the most northern point reached.

The two columns returned to their base in March, the objects of the Expedition having been successfully carried out.

Two columns each consisting of one Indian Officer and 29 other Ranks, under Captain Learmond and Captain Dunn were sent out as usual from the Loimwe Detachment of the Southern Shan States Battalion on the 8th November 1928 and 29th December 1928 to the Chinese frontier. The former returned on 13th December 1928 and the other was still out at the end of the year.

An escort consisting of one Indian Officer and 46 other Ranks including a Lewis gun Section accompanied Lieutenent-Colonel L. E. L. Burne, O.B.E., I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, into pre-unadministered territory. This escort left Haka on the 12th December 1927 and returned on the 10th April 1928. The Deputy Commissioner spoke very highly of the work of the Commander, Jemadar Teo Mung and the escort, concluding his report with the following remarks :—

"I have already mentioned that the behaviour of the men was excellent. They marched well and carried out their duties well. I was very pleased with them and put them down as a very nice crowd of men whom it was a pleasure to have with one. They never grumbled although, taken all round, the life they had to lead was a distinctly rough one. Always sleeping on the ground with a lean-to as the only shelter and open to a most uncomfortable existence in times of wet weather."

The Post Commander, Tawnio, received a report at 10 p.m. on the 27th February 1928 from the villagers at Takyachai, some 4 miles away from Kokang that there were dacoits in the vicinity of their village. On receipt of this report he forthwith despatched a Military Police escort and captured two dacoits and one rifle. The dacoits together with the rifle were handed over to the Kokang *Myosa*. A party of one Jemadar,

two Non-Commissioned Officers and 20 Sepoys from this post captured two Chinese dacoits with two rifles and one *dah* near Namhing, on their return from patrol duty on the 5th April 1928. The dacoits were handed over to the *Myosa* and the confiscated arms to the Assistant Superintendent, Northern Shan States, Lashio.

The temporary posts established on the Sadon-Kambaiti Road in the Myitkyina District at the end of January 1928, to suppress dacoities speedily achieved their object, no further cases of dacoity occurring as long as these posts remained there. These posts were withdrawn at the end of May 1928. One patrol, 12 strong under a Havildar, inflicted a sharp lesson on a party of opium smugglers from Hkenitang in China. Encountering the party near Lanhaw Hka suspension bridge the patrol captured one smuggler, set the remainder to flight and recovered over 6,000 tolas of opium.

Two columns each consisting of 100 men under a British Officer, proceeded from Myitkyina to the Triangle on the 10th December 1928 to complete the slave releasing operations whilst a force of 100 men under a British Officer proceeded from Myitkyina to the Hukawng Valley, the main party proceeding on the 12th December 1928.

Another expedition of 200 of all Ranks under two British Officers proceeded from the Upper Chindwin to the Naga Hills in the middle of December 1928 in pursuance of the policy of suppressing the practice of human sacrifice.

Duties in aid of Civil Power.

36A. In addition to the Punitive force of 69 Mounted Infantry and 310 Infantry operating in the Tharrawaddy, Prome and Insein Districts during the early months of the year a force of one British Officer and 90 of all Ranks was despatched to Minbu in February 1928 in connection with the political agitation arising from the non-payment of the capitation tax. The situation was deemed so serious that the Magwe detachment was further reinforced by one Indian Officer and 50 men while a Company of the Bhamo Battalion was brought down to Mandalay.

The Military Police force employed at Tharrawaddy and certain other districts in Lower Burma in connection with the agitation over non-payment of capitation tax performed their duties splendidly. Mr. H. D. Grantham, the District Superintendent of Police in charge, brought to the notice of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, the exceedingly good work done by them in the following letter :—

"Before relinquishing charge of my duties in the Tharrawaddy Subdivision, I wish to express my admiration for the splendid manner in which the Military Police of the various Battalions serving under me have discharged their onerous and difficult duties since my arrival on January the 6th.

"The general nature of the duties which they were called on to perform was such as would have tried the discipline of any regular troops, yet almost without exception your men stood the test. As regards the one exception I am writing to the Battalion Commandant concerned.

"There can be no doubt that without the assistance of the Military Police this present agitation on the part of the Wunthanu Burmans would have been prolonged for months, and I feel sure that the Deputy Commissioner will agree with me when I say that our thanks are mainly due to you, your officers and men for the splendid way in which you have backed us up, and for the excellent organisation which has run without a hitch from start to finish. In this respect our thanks are also due to Captain Rust who has been of great assistance throughout.

"This has been no picnic for the men, for I have worked them really hard but never have I heard a grumble and orders have been carried out in the best of spirits and with the utmost despatch. Again let me express my very real appreciation of the very high standard of work carried by all whom I have had the honour to command on this occasion."

Two Military Police detachments totalling one Indian Officer and 51 other Ranks have been supplied to the Jail Department for duty at Quarry Camps at Môkpalin and Alon.

Six escorts were supplied to the Railway Departments during the year.

Patrol Duty.

37. The usual Signal Stations were established in the Amherst District and in addition, one Indian Officer and 43 other ranks were employed on patrol duty on the Siamese Border during the open season.

Cost. Statement D-1.

38. The total cost of the Burma Military Police for the year 1928-29 amounts to Rs. 66,10,395, as compared with Rs. 65,73,662 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 36,733 is due to an increase under the heads "Pay of all ranks", "Police Food Supply" and "Exchange Accounts" which is attributable to only 92 men having been short in the sanctioned strength of the Military Police Force during the year under review, as compared with a shortage of 215 men in the previous year.

Health of the Force. Table C.

39. Seventy-four men died and 337 men were invalided during the year under report as compared with 77 and 404 respectively in 1927. These casualties include 8 who died of Malaria, 3 of Black Water fever, 2 of Cholera, 1 of Plague, 2 accidentally drowned and 1 who died by Ptomaine poisoning.

Two hundred and thirty-five men were sent on sick leave and 8,487 men were admitted to hospital, against 231 and 8,423 respectively in the previous year.

The number of admissions to hospitals in the Bhamo Battalion increased by 305 men. This increase is attributed to the very severe incidence of Malaria at the Headquarters of the Battalion. While commenting on this, the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, remarks :—

"The dirty state of the lakes and the swamp above Mingyaungôn have probably contributed largely to this. I am beginning to despair of anything being done by the Malarial experts to remedy this state of affairs. As far as the Municipality can do so, it will try to improve matters."

The health of the Military Police in the Upper Chindwin, a notoriously unhealthy district, was on the whole satisfactory. The issue of revised scale of rations including ½ lb. atta and ½ oz. ghee in lieu of equivalent amount of rice and oil to the Chin members of the Chin Hills Battalion proved very efficacious as is evidenced by the fact that there has not been a single case of Beri Beri amongst the Chin members during the year, against 15 cases (three proving fatal) in the previous year.

Malarial fever was as usual the predominating ailment. The issue of regular prophylactic doses of quinine was carried out at Headquarters and out-stations. Squads of specially trained men were formed to eliminate mosquito breeding areas. The use of mosquito nets at night by all ranks was enforced, the Indian Officer of the day being responsible that orders in this respect were carried out. Other means available to combat the disease such as jungle cutting, pouring kerosene oil on stagnant water, filling of pits and the use of fly sprays were also adopted.

The family hospitals maintained at Pyawbwe, Lashio and Myitkyina have been of immense value; they are now better understood and for that reason have become more popular amongst all castes.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

40. *Buildings.*—The budget allotment for Voted and Non-Voted for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

These sums were spent on repairs to the existing Military Police buildings and also on the construction of new buildings.

Many very necessary repairs and temporary works are still outstanding owing to lack of funds, the most urgent being the re-building of the family lines at Pyawbwe.

Public Works Department Minor Works.

The sums of Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 38,000 which were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, under this head, Voted and Non-Voted, were expended on long overdue works.

The Pioneers of all Battalions did excellent work, especially those of the Reserve and Bhamo Battalions. As regards the latter the Deputy Commissioner recommends that they should be employed more by the Public Works Department.

Nothing has yet been done as regards building the new lines in Myitkyina for the Western and Eastern Battalions. The whole question was incorporated in one scheme which included the occupation of the Triangle.

The buildings at Htawgaw sustained serious damage from earthquake shocks. Earthquakes and tremors have been prevalent for many years in this area and each year shocks have increased in number and intensity. In 1927 serious damage was done to one of the forts and the Assistant Commandant's bungalow. In March 1928 the Battalion Commandant visited Htawgaw, with the Deputy Commissioner, and ordered immediate evacuation of this fort and the Assistant Commandant's quarters were condemned. However, there being no other quarter available, the Assistant Commandant had perforce to continue living in the condemned building.

During the rains (1928) there were continuous tremors and many landslips. On December the 28th there were two severe shocks at 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. The main fort No. 1—in which the Quarter Guard, treasury, prisoners' cage, Lewis gunners, Signallers and one men's barrack are located, was completely shattered. Luckily nobody was injured. All men and stores were evacuated. They are now being accommodated in the drill shed and the prisoners and treasure in a barrack formerly used as an office. The Assistant Commandant's quarters and the Fort evacuated last year sustained further damage and many other buildings including the Civil Officers' house which has also been evacuated, were damaged. Since these shocks, minor shocks and tremors have been continuous at an interval of 15 to 20 minutes and are still going on. There is no doubt that the whole hill must be abandoned as soon as possible as it may disintegrate at any time.

As a result of the Battalion Commandant's special representation, funds have been given to improve some of the buildings at Sima and Sadon posts and it is hoped that the balance to make up the Rs. 25,000 required for each post will be allotted during the financial year 1929-30.

When the Battalion Commandant and the Deputy Commissioner visited Hpimaw they discovered that the ridge on which it is situated had suffered severely from landslips—one barrack which they considered unsafe was evacuated and the strength of the post was reduced to 25 rifles.

It would be most interesting if reasons for these seismic disturbances in this area were investigated by Government. They appear to be local and there are hot springs below Htawgaw.

The Commandant, Western Battalion, Myitkyina, draws special attention to the fact that the interior economy and administration of his Battalion is being seriously affected for the following reasons :—

(a) The scattered positions of the various buildings at Headquarters, the Magazine, the Quarter-Master's stores, the office and the barracks are all widely scattered.

(b) The office building itself is totally inadequate for present requirements of the Battalion. Every year shows an increase of work. The annual expeditions to the Triangle and the Hukawng Valley make a big increase in the work.

The buildings at Sumprabum are in a very shaky condition. The post hospital this year was completely destroyed by a storm and several barracks so badly damaged that they had to be vacated. Annual repairs are carried out as well as the restricted finances allow, but they are at the best, a very temporary makeshift.

This post is enshrouded in a very heavy mist for nearly five months in the year and weather proof barracks, even if only of a temporary nature, are an absolute necessity.

Recruiting.

41. Recruiting for the Burma Military Police was open throughout the year. Most of the recruitment in India was done through the agency of Indian Officers and men on furlough and leave. This system is not only the cheapest but is also the most satisfactory as men on return bring their brothers, relations and friends who on enlistment are generally more contented with their lot, knowing beforehand what the conditions of service are and what to expect.

Only 2 Indian Officers, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 1 man were despatched to India on actual recruiting duty.

A total of 330 Indian recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 148 were Sikhs, 113 Punjabi-Mussalmans and 69 other classes.

A Gurkha recruiting party consisting of 1 Gurkha Officer and 10 Non-Commissioned Officers and men was despatched to Nepal and 245 Gurkha recruits were enlisted with the active assistance of the Army Recruiting Officer for Gurkhas.

Four hundred and fifty-two recruits as detailed below were enlisted in Burma :—

Punjabi-Mussalmans 48 ; Sikhs 27 ; Gurkhas 30 ; Karens 72 ; Kachins 68 ; Burmans 118 and other castes 89.

The enlistment of the Burman Company of the Mandalay Battalion which was sanctioned on the 1st June 1927, was only completed on the 31st August 1928.

Training.

42. Though not so seriously interfered with as in 1927, training has suffered owing to the number of men away from their Battalions on Columns, Expeditions and other extraneous duties. This is especially the case in the Rangoon and Mandalay Battalions where the duties are so heavy that no training other than that of recruits and specialists, could be attempted. This will undoubtedly seriously affect their discipline, by means of which their morale can alone be maintained, and which is the bedrock of all training.

In other Battalions training has as far as possible been carried out on systematic lines, definite programmes of work being drawn up in accordance with the latest Training Manuals. Battalion cadres in Physical Training Drill and Musketry have been held during the year.

Sanction has at last been obtained from the Army Authorities in India for the allotment of vacancies for members of the Burma Military Police at different Army Schools of Instruction in India.

Six Non-Commissioned Officers attended a course at the Small Arms School at Pachmarhi during the year of which four obtained certificates of qualification.

One Indian Officer and four Non-Commissioned Officers attended a course at the Army School of Physical Training at Ambala. All passed the course creditably and obtained certificates.

The Military authorities observe that the students from the Burma Military Police have been well selected and are of a very satisfactory type. The following is an extract from the final report by the Commandant, Army School of Physical Training, on the Second Indian Qualifying Course held at Ambala from the 28th September to the 21st December 1928 :—

> "The students of the Burma Military Police, Kurram Militia and Malabar Special Police, were of a very satisfactory type and all did well. One Non-Commissioned Officer of the Burma Military Police was awarded a "special" certificate. Some of the selections of regular Indian Army units were not up to the standard of selections of the non-regular units."

Two Non-Commissioned Officers attended the Army Signal School at Poona and both obtained certificates.

The usual Signalling Classes were held at the Burma Military Police Signalling School at Pyawbwe, during the year, under Naib-Commandant Khan Bahadur Atta Mohamed, Sardar Bahadur, assisted by Subedar Kishan Singh as Assistant Signalling Officer. Thirty-two Non-Commissioned Officers from different Battalions attended the Refresher Course and 60 men attended the Recruits Course. Of these, 27 obtained special certificates and 33 pass certificates. In addition to these, 35 Karen Signallers of the Rangoon Battalion are under training at the Signalling School, Pyawbwe, with a view to their eventually replacing the Indian Signallers now working in the Amherst District, it being considered that Karens will be more suitable for employment there than the Indian Signallers.

The Military Police Signallers have as usual maintained their high state of efficiency and their work has been beyond all praise. The officers concerned have all drawn attention to the enormous amount of work put in by the Signallers, especially during the open season in connection with establishing communication with the Triangle Hukawng Valley and Naga Hills Expeditions. Isolated for six months at a time, on top of almost inaccessable hills, miles from any human habitation, living in the utmost discomfort, in some cases two miles away from the

nearest water, on duty 15 hours a day, they never complain and are apt to be forgotten although they are the only means of communication with the outer world for the officers and men on column.

Twenty Non-Commissioned Officers and men attended a Dresser's and Farrier's course in the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, 10 men attended the Cold Shoeing courses at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and 5 men attended the Cold Shoeing course at Maymyo.

Mounted Infantry. Statement D-1.

43. The sanctioned strength of the Mounted Infantry remained unaltered during the year, the figure being 816 including the 25 Walers of His Excellency's Escort. The actual strength at the commencement of the year was 789 and at the close 807. The total casualties amongst the Mounted Infantry ponies throughout the year were 94 against 128 during the previous year. Of this total 56 were cast and destroyed on account of old age, debility and disease, five died from natural causes and three from contagious diseases. Of the remainder seven were sold and 23 transferred to the transport establishment.

To replace the casualties amongst Mounted Infantry ponies, 109 remounts were purchased during the year. Two ponies were received on transfer from the transport and one was presented. The standard of remounts received during the year was satisfactory.

The Mounted Infantry and Equitation Course held at Pyawbwe during the year 1927-28 for the purpose of instructing Mounted Infantry of the whole Force in the latest principles of horsemanship, as taught at the Equitation School, Sangor, has proved of great value. The members of Mounted Infantry of different Battalions who attended this class returned to their respective Battalions, duly qualified. As a result of this class the riding and horsemanship in the Force have improved considerably and a high state of efficiency has been maintained.

Transport.

44. There have been some slight alterations in the sanctioned strength of transport establishment during the year. The strength of the transport of the Mandalay Battalion has been reduced by three transport mules, three carts and six bullocks. These have been replaced by one Motor Lorry.

This change from animal to mechanical transport has proved a great success both as regards expenditure and increased facilities for the rapid carriage of men and stores. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, commenting on its usefulness remarks that disturbances in the town can usually be prevented by the prompt appearance of a party of Military Police and is in favour of an increased provision of mechanical transport being considered.

An experiment has been made in the Reserve Battalion with three Army Transport carts. These carts have proved invaluable especially in the removal of stable litter, which for many years has been a difficult problem at Pyawbwe. Pack transport was useless for the purpose, so

mounds of litter were allowed to accumulate in the neighbourhood of the stables and only removed when the dumps of manure had assumed massive proportions and become too offensive to be borne. This had to be done with hired transport at great expense, whereas now the litter is carted away daily in the Army Transport carts drawn by pack mules, utilized as draught mules, and the only expense to Government is the initial cost of the carts and harness, the small cost of their upkeep and small allowances to the men in charge.

The sanctioned strength of transport in the Force at the close of the year was 843 pack ponies and mules, 76 pack bullocks and four elephants.

The actual strength of transport animals at the commencement of the year was 760 pack ponies and mules, 69 pack bullocks and four elephants and at the close 818, 61 and 4 respectively.

The total number of casualties amongst the transport ponies and mules was 93 against 131 in the previous year. Surra, Anthrax and Epizootic-Lymphangitis were responsible for 28, three and six of these casualties respectively. The remainder were either cast and destroyed, or died from natural causes.

Of the 28 cases of Surra, 20 occurred in the Eastern Battalion, three in the Western Battalion, one in the Mandalay Battalion and four in the Chin Hills Battalion. The cases of Anthrax occurred in the Eastern Battalion one and Mandalay Battalion two. There has been a marked decrease in the number of casualties in the Upper Chindwin, the figure being two against 43 in the previous year. This is due to the fact that when the Laishi rationing closed down, the Upper Chindwin mules were taken up to the Chin Hills for the period during which Surra assumes epidemic form in the Upper Chindwin in October.

The five Motor-lorries on charge of the Southern Shan States, Northern Shan States and Rangoon Battalions have continued to render excellent service and proved that mechanical transport is more economical and efficient than animal transport, in localities where suitable roads exist.

Musketry.

45. Seven thousand four hundred and eleven trained soldiers fired their annual Musketry Course during the year, and 819 recruits fired their Recruits Course.

The Northern Shan States Battalion showed the best results with an average score of 111·75 points in Part III followed by the Mandalay Battalion with 103·87 points and the Chin Hills Battalion with 99·96 points.

The average scores obtained in Part III (classification practices) showed a marked improvement over last year's figures in almost all Battalions.

Havildar Mohamed Mustakim of the Mandalay Battalion was awarded Rs. 100 and the badge for being the best shot in the Force;

Naik Madho Singh of the Northern Shan States Battalion received the reward of Rs. 50 and the badge and Havildar Waris Ali of the Bhamo Battalion Rs. 30 and the badge for being the 2nd and 3rd best shot respectively, each obtaining a score of 115 points.

The Parkin and Dyer Cups were both competed for at the Burma Rifle Association Meeting at Maymyo, the Parkin Shield being won by the Reserve Battalion with a score of 448 points. The same Battalion was also 2nd in the Orr Challenge Cup, the Burma Military Police Inter-Battalion Trophy and Hamid Service Rifle Championship Challenge Cup with scores of 163, 171 and 102 points respectively.

The Eastern Battalion won the Orr Challenge Cup with a score of 176 points while the Northern Shan States Battalion won the Burma Military Police Inter-Battalion Trophy with 186 points.

The Mandalay Battalion was 2nd in the Burma Individual Challenge Cup competition, Havildar Mohamed Mustakim being only two points behind the winner in the competition.

The results of the Burma District Rifle Association Meeting in which Burma Military Police Battalions competed with regular units of the Army in India reflect great credit on the Military Police men themselves for their keenness and on the Battalion Commandants and Assistant Commandants responsible for their training.

Casualties, punishments and rewards. Table B.

46. The total number of casualties amongst members of the Force during the year under report shows a slight decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year, *viz.*, 855 against 877. This is chiefly due to the fact that the number of men pensioned or who took gratuity, decreased from 427 to 345.

There has been a slight increase in the number of resignations which is 236 against 221 in the previous year. Under desertion also there is an increase of 17 men as compared with last year's figures. The chief offenders as far as desertions are concerned are Burmans, Karens and Kachins, who were responsible for 43, 25 and 7 desertions respectively or 75 out of a total of 98. The number of Burman deserters is out of all proportion to their strength and is attributed to home-sickness, the irksomeness of continual parades, the discipline to which a Burman is unaccustomed and the poorness of the conditions of service as regards rations, pay, etc., from a Burman point of view. It is pleasing to note that desertions amongst Karens and Kachins have decreased considerably from 35 and 19 to 25 and 7 respectively. This decrease is chiefly due to the better discipline maintained by the Karen and Kachin Officers.

Punishments.

Five Indian Officers and 912 other ranks were punished departmentally and 63 other ranks were punished judicially during the year as against four Indian Officers and 871 other ranks and 66 other ranks in the year 1927.

Rewards.

The following titles and rewards were bestowed on members of the Military Police during the year in recognition of distinguished service :—

The Order of British India, 1st Class with title of Sardar Badhaur.

Subedar Khan Bahadur Nishan Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Mandalay Battalion.

Khan Bahadur.

Subedar Shah Newaz Khan, Western Battalion.

Sardar Bahadur.

Subedar Harnam Singh, Reserve Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Sword.

Sub-Major Sher Baz Khan, Rangoon Battalion.
Subedar Nidhan Singh, Rangoon Battalion.
Sub-Major Purandhoj Limbu, Western Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Silver-mounted Dah.

Jemadar Labang Naw, Western Battalion.

Magisterial powers.

47. Battalion Commandants exercised their magisterial powers in 27 cases during the year as compared with 18 cases in 1927. Of these 27 cases, 19 were for offences of desertion, one for negligently suffering a prisoner to escape and three for disobeying lawful orders of Superior Officers. The remainder were for offences involving absence without leave, drunkenness, insubordination and theft.

Escapes from Military Police Custody.

48. There has been a marked decrease in the number of escapes from Military Police custody during the year under review, the number of cases being five involving the escape of nine individual prisoners, against 13 cases representing the escape of 17 prisoners last year. Eight of the escaped prisoners have been apprehended and one was drowned in the Bassein River by jumping overboard while being escorted from Myaungmya to Pyapôn.

The escort commanders and sentries responsible for the escapes were all suitably dealt with.

Equipment.

49. No change was made in armament, the Force being armed with Low Velocity Rifles as before. Twelve Lewis guns were issued during the year making a total of 36 on charge of the Force.

Supply and Clothing.

50. The supply of clothing, rations, etc., was carried out by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, and indenting officers have reported that the supplies

were satisfactory and promptly carried out, except in the case of boots, felt hats and shoulder chains. This is partly due to the change of contract and the abnormal demand made at the commencement of the contract for boots. The delay in regard to shoulder chains was due to the different patterns in use in each Battalion, which differ in some cases from the sealed pattern on record in this office. The matter is under consideration as to whether a universal pattern cannot be fixed for all Battalions which would simplify matters and facilitate supplies. Felt hats were obtained direct from England through the Director-General of Stores, London, instead of locally as hitherto. This new departure resulted in unavoidable delay as indents could not be submitted until necessary funds had been placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner for India for the supply. The change has however resulted in considerable savings to Government.

The cost of all rations, except ghee, was on the whole cheaper than the rates in the previous year. It is, indeed, gratifying to note that a keener interest has been shown by Officers in the local purchase of rations, the rates of which compared quite favourably with those obtainable at Mandalay, with a view to effecting savings under carriage of rations. Local purchase of rice was made at Myitkyina for the Eastern and Western Battalions and at Kanpetlet for the men stationed in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts, but not at Kalemyo as the rates quoted were considered too high. This was due to the contractors having formed a ring. Supply was acccordingly made from Mandalay in order to bring down the price. This had a salutary effect, as the contractors at Kalemyo have tendered lower rates for the ensuing year. All rations, except ghee and dhall for the Southern Shan States Battalion, were obtained locally.

Interior Economy.

51. The general tone and efficiency of the Force has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and relations between the public and members of the Force have been satisfactory.

Battalion Commandants continue to endeavour to improve the standard of education in their Battalions by enlisting the sympathy of the local Educational and Army authorities. The former have in certain cases helped with monetary grants and the latter by recommending suitable Educational Instructors of the old Indian Army Educational Corps for employment in various Battalions and by allotting vacancies at the Army School of Education.

The brunt of the cost of the upkeep of Battalion Schools however still falls on Battallion Funds, and this is a great handicap to education in Battalions with small Battalion Funds. At present an Educational Instructor is not recognised as part of the personnel of a Battalion and even if the services of a good man could be secured, the cost must be met from the Battalion Fund, which is not feasible in many Battalions.

The introduction of the following time-scale pay for Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1928 :—

		Rs.
Subedars	...	100—10—170 per mensem
Jemadars	...	60— 5— 75 per mensem

This is certainly a move in the right direction and tends to increased efficiency.

Revised Travelling Allowance and Leave Rules were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1928 and 1st March 1928 respectively.

Inspection.

52. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India inspected the Government Stud Farm at Pyawbwe during November 1928, and the Headquarters of the Eastern and Western Battalions at Myitkyina in December 1928. He was much impressed with the turn out of the Guards of Honour furnished by the Eastern and Southern Shan States Battalions.

The Inspector-General of Police, Burma, inspected the Bhamo, Eastern, Western, Northern Shan States and Mandalay Battalions, also many detachments of the Mandalay Battalion and Insein and Akyab detachments of the Rangoon Battalion. The results of these inspections were generally satisfactory.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, inspected the Headquarters of all frontier Battalions except that of the Chin Hills Battalion, also the Loilem outpost of the Southern Shan States Battalion, the Bassein detachment of the Rangoon Battalion and several detachments of the Mandalay Battalion.

The Inspector of Army Physical Training inspected the Military Police of the Bhamo Battalion in Physical Training also the Eastern Battalion Physical Training class at Myitkyina and was very pleased with the standard of physical training, especially remarking on the keenness of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to learn.

British Officers. Statement D-1.

Commandants.

53. At the end of 1927, ten Battalion Commandants and twenty-four Assistant Commandants were on the strength of the Force against the sanctioned strength of ten Battalion Commandants and twenty-six Assistant Commandants. There was also the full complement of four Naib-Commandants.

During the year five Britsh Officers joined from the Indian Army on first appointment as Assistant Commandants, while one Commandant retired on pension and four Assistant Commandants reverted to the Army.

The actual strength on the 31st December 1928 was nine Battalion Commandants, twenty-five Assistant Commandants and four Naib-Commandants.

Services of Officers.

54. I wish to record my high appreciation of Lieutenant-Colonel McGann's services throughout the year as Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police. He desires to bring to special notice the services of the following officers for excellent work during the year under report and I have much pleasure in endorsing his recommendations :—

British Officers.

1. Major M. C. Raymond, C.I.E., M.C., I.A.
2. Major A. H. N. Gatherer, M.C., I.A.
3. Major R. M. Jacob, M.C., I.A.
4. Captain A. C. Moore, I.A.
5. Captain T. S. Conner, I.A.
6. Captain G. W. Tanner, M.C., I.A.

Indian Officers.

1. Naib-Commandant 'Khan Bahadur' Atta Mohamed Khan, "Sardar Bahadur".
2. Subedar-Major 'Khan Bahadur' Ahmed Khan, "Bahadur", I.D. S.M.
3. Subedar-Major Panchman Rai.
4. Subedar-Major Pow Chin, T.D.M.
5. Subedar-Major Mohamed Khan.
6. Subedar-Major Sher Baz Khan.
7. Subedar-Major Jasdal Limbu.
8. Subedar Rupdal Sing Rai.
9. Subedar Bhairup Sing Suba.
10. Jemader Dhanraj Limbu.
11. Jemadar Kishen Singh.

R. W. MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15. 16, 17, 18 and 25).

PART I.—*Return of Cases.*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or of fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1A	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...	1
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	17	110	...	127	14	32
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps	...	7	...	7	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	4	...	4	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	27	263	...	290	16	76
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	4	53	...	57	1	29
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 220.	Other offences against public justice.	51	482	...	533	20	86
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	10	33	...	43	...	10
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	25	...	29	2	5
		Total ...	113	978	...	1,091	53	239
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	255	1,058	...	1,313	5	143
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	28	96	...	124	10	18
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	32	183	...	215	15	30
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	143	861	2	1,002	450	95
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	4	34	...	38	14	4
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	25	...	28	...	6
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	16	209	...	225	...	75
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	408	3,560	1	3,967	52	1,107
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	28	...	31	1	12
20	327, 330, 324	Hurt ...	368	3,774	9	4,133	192	950
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	167	1,107	1	1,273	226	436
		Carried over ...	1,427	10,935	13	12,349	965	2,876

Serial No. (1)	Number pending at end of year. (10)	True cases: Convicted. (11)	True cases: Discharged or acquitted. (12)	True cases: Not detected or apprehended. (13)	True cases: Total true cases (columns 11+12+13). (14)	Total Magistrates' true cases. (15)	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand Total of true cases (columns 14+15). (17)	Remarks: Died. (18)	Remarks: Escaped. (19)	Remarks: Lunacy. (20)	Remarks: Compounded. (21)	Remarks: Abandoned. (22)	Remarks: Withdrawn. (23)	Remarks: Pardoned. (24)
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	47	12	6	65	1	...	66	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
4	2	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13	117	37	28	182	2	2	184	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
7	5	18	2	...	20	5	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8	48	302	6	66	374	114	108	488	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
9	6	24	3	...	27	2	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	16	...	3	19	3	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	90	531	60	104	695	130	123	825	1	...	...	1	2	10	...
11	225	237	249	411	897	2	1	899	3	...	8	...	...	32	...
12	13	48	11	23	82	2	2	84	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	16	133	11	9	153	...	...	153	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	125	217	46	62	325	11	6	336	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
15	5	10	...	4	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	5	11	1	4	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	10	94	14	18	126	3	3	129	4	...	2	8	...	...	...
18	362	1,324	403	434	2,161	97	42	2,258	2	...	4	267	2	10	...
19	5	2	5	5	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	437	1,312	337	439	2,088	141	75	2,229	3	...	2	453	1	7	...
21	135	382	22	60	464	47	30	511	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
Carried over	1,338	3,770	1,099	1,469	6,338	303	159	6,641	12	...	16	732	3	69	...

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

PART I.—*Return of Cases*—contd.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation columns 4+5-6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)	Number pending at end of year. (10)	True cases: Convicted. (11)	True cases: Discharged or acquitted. (12)	True cases: Not detected or apprehended. (13)	True cases: Total true cases (columns 11+12+13). (14)	Total Magistrates' true cases. (15)	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand Total of true cases (columns 14+15). (17)	Remarks: Died. (18)	Remarks: Escaped. (19)	Remarks: Lunacy. (20)	Remarks: Compounded. (21)	Remarks: Abandoned. (22)	Remarks: Withdrawn. (23)	Remarks: Pardoned. (24)
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concld.																					
	Sections of I.P.C.	Brought forward ...	1,427	10,935	13	12,349	965	2,876	1,338	3,770	1,099	1,469	6,338	303	159	6,641	12	...	16	732	3	69	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	4	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	54	532	...	586	26	193	48	278	21	13	312	8	7	320	1	...	...	2	...	4	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	155	1,342	128	1,369	331	241	114	540	61	73	674	167	122	841	...	...	...	4	1	4	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	29	207	1	235	3	87	16	82	16	21	119	7	5	126	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,667	13,020	142	14,545	1,329	3,398	1,516	4,670	1,197	1,577	7,444	491	297	7,935	13	...	16	747	4	78	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	120	618	...	738	48	114	89	188	107	176	471	1	1	472	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	260	1,988	3	2,245	460	199	183	443	249	702	1,394	15	12	1,409	1	...	....	...	...	8	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	76	787	6	857	66	198	56	69	113	346	528	67	30	595	...	...	2	3	...	4	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	88	847	3	932	8	305	75	130	137	270	537	70	43	607	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	820	7,411	249	7,982	504	961	588	2,252	543	2,742	5,537	504	275	6,041	3	...	2	379	1	7	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,364	11,653	261	12,756	1,080	1,778	992	3,082	1,149	4,236	8,467	658	362	9,125	4	...	4	385	2	38	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	12	99	1	110	13	33	6	27	3	4	34	56	34	90	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life.	36	504	7	533	13	156	39	192	47	42	281	148	111	429	...	...	...	40	1	3	...
		Total ...	48	603	8	643	26	189	45	219	50	46	315	204	145	519	...	...	...	64	1	3	...

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—concld.

PART I.—*Return of Cases*—contd.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending from previous year. (4)	Number reported in the year. (5)	Number in which investigation was refused. (6)	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6). (7)	Number proved or declared to be false. (8)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. (9)	Number pending at end of year. (10)	True cases: Convicted. (11)	True cases: Discharged or acquitted. (12)	True cases: Not detected or apprehended. (13)	True cases: Total true cases (columns 11+12+13). (14)	Total Magistrates' true cases. (15)	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. (16)	Grand Total of true cases (columns 14+15). (17)	Remarks: Died. (18a)	Remarks: Escaped. (18b)	Remarks: Lunacy. (18c)	Remarks: Compounded. (18d)	Remarks: Abandoned. (18e)	Remarks: Withdrawn. (18f)	Remarks: Pardoned. (18g)
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.* *Sections of I.P.C.*																						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	539	5,704	2	6,241	201	1,357	523	1,875	477	1,793	4,145	44	37	4,189	1	...	1	...	...	13	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	1,275	15,277	3,397	13,155	784	2,543	1,080	4,729	629	3,358	8,716	503	383	9,219	9	1	...	2	3	17	...
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	292	1,715	2	2,005	193	588	254	708	28	222	958	224	178	1,182	2	...	...	2	...	8	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	20	121	...	141	...	13	4	114	8	2	124	18	17	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	140	1,020	...	1,160	84	364	127	308	39	91	438	277	138	715	...	...	...	139	1	7	...
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	131	1,855	227	1,759	240	418	122	581	118	100	799	1,215	623	2,014	...	...	1	172	...	7	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,397	25,696	3,628	24,465	1,503	5,284	2,111	8,316	1,299	5,566	15,181	2,285	1,379	17,466	12	1	2	315	4	52	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																						
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ...	4	41	...	45	...	17	5	17	1	2	20	24	21	44	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	480	7,703	73	8,110	23	948	409	6,416	160	101	6,677	861	735	7,538	1	4	...	12	17	19	...
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	398	8,230	1	8,627	128	776	413	6,813	299	161	7,273	3,566	3,333	10,839	7	2	...	...	6	22	...
42	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	2	55	...	57	...	18	2	33	1	3	37	1	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	18, Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.	......	71	560	...	631	...	73	18	486	...	49	535	2	2	537	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
		Total ...	955	16,589	74	17,470	151	1,832	847	13,765	461	316	14,542	4,454	4,091	18,996	10	6	...	13	23	46	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,544*	68,539	4,113	70,970	4,148	12,720	5,601	30,583	4,216	11,845	46,644	8,223	6,398	54,867	40	7	22	1,525	36	227	...

* Two hundred and ninty-nine cases of previous years detected during the year have been included.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

PART II.—*Return of Persons concerned in Cases.*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Absconded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(16c)	(16d)	(16e)	(16f)	(16g)
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																				
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1A	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	16	158	20	...	136	65	71	2	12	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	6	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	26	361	27	...	342	144	198	4	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	4	66	1	...	56	24	32	1	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	28	542	15	...	506	387	119	20	27	111	102	8	1	...	...	1	...	19	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	53	315	13	...	326	203	123	...	29	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	34	...	...	31	20	11	...	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	130	1,488	77		1,407	852	555	27	98	134	120	13	3	...	...	1	2	29	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																				
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	207	1,132	129	...	880	292	588	69	253	3	2	1	8	...	8	...	...	55	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	15	102	6	...	94	49	45	...	10	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	31	206	6	...	209	160	49	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	79	676	52	...	623	248	375	29	72	13	6	7	2	...	...	1	...	6	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	24	1	...	20	9	11	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	28	...	...	19	12	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Carried over ...	332	2,168	194		1,845	770	1,075	100	368	19	10	9	10	...	8	2	...	62	1

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

PART II.—*Return of Persons concerned in Cases*—contd.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. (7)	Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Remarks. Died. (16a)	Escaped. (16b)	Lunacy. (16c)	Compounded. (16d)	Absconded. (16e)	Withdrawn. (16f)	Pardoned. (16g)
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concld.																			
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Brought forward ...	332	2,168	194	12	1,845	770	1,075	100	368	19	10	9	10	...	8	2	...	62	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	6	90	4	...	78	58	20	...	4	1	1	...	8	...	2	8	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	368	4,201	271	...	3,904	1,928	1,976	59	354	192	65	127	9	...	5	463	3	23	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	18	1	...	14	3	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	327, 330, 324 ...	Hurt	270	4,217	182	...	3,887	1,832	2,055	45	389	265	103	162	5	...	2	681	...	22	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	153	1,370	128	2	1,228	562	666	52	128	100	42	63	2	...	...	4	2	31	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	10	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	98	862	36	...	818	444	374	3	88	21	14	6	4	1	...	4	...	13	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	83	1,049	31	4	1,023	589	434	6	71	209	136	73	1	...	...	5	...	2	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	185	10	...	183	97	86	1	8	14	5	9	...	...	...	10	...	3	...
		Total ...	1,330	14,170	861	18	12,986	6,283	6,703	266	1,412	831	382	453	39	1	17	1,177	5	158	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	292	1,731	259	5	1,338	552	786	20	269	13	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	122	17
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	236	1,812	263	2	1,601	745	856	23	151	28	19	9	5	...	...	1	7	18	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	25	464	30	...	425	94	331	7	27	152	50	112	...	...	2	6	1	4	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	48	528	33	...	505	172	333	1	32	105	53	53	1	...	...	5	...	5	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	482	5,967	157	1	5,921	2,995	2,926	57	340	388	345	543	12	...	4	546	1	13	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total ...	1,083	10,521	742	8	9,790	4,558	5,232	110	835	1,186	473	724	31	...	6	558	9	162	21

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25)—contd.

PART II.—*Return of Persons concerned in Cases*—concld.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. (7)
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	21	200	1	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life.	21	711	15	...
		Total ...	42	911	16	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	324	5,531	567	2
		Theft ... ordinary ...	711	10,609	1,285	14
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	113	1,413	57	1
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	40	657	2	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	61	978	55	...
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	88	1,799	39	1
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	1,337	20,991	2,005	18
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	35	115	2	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	442	8,262	21	1
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	512	11,152	191	10
42	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	2	50	5	...
43	18, Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.	......	25	548	16	1
		Total ...	1,016	20,127	235	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,938	68,208	3,936	58

Serial No. (1)	Offence. (3)	Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
							Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Died. (16a)	Escaped. (16b)	Lunacy. (16c)	Compounded. (16d)	Absconded. (16e)	Withdrawn. (16f)	Pardoned. (16g)
31	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	218	72	146	1	2	142	50	92	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
32	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life.	671	339	332	2	36	349	182	167	1	...	...	59	1	8	...
	Total	889	411	478	3	38	491	232	259	1	...	...	122	1	8	...
33	Theft of cattle	4,892	2,678	2,214	96	359	110	51	59	14	...	1	...	3	16	1
	Theft ordinary	9,216	5,816	3,400	121	759	1,256	666	590	19	5	...	2	2	20	...
34	Criminal breach of trust	1,299	743	556	112	153	298	211	89	2	...	...	2	1	13	...
35	Receiving stolen property	692	493	199	2	2	21	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	Cheating	893	380	513	43	83	413	146	265	...	...	...	206	...	8	...
37	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,752	750	1,002	13	87	2,940	999	1,939	1	...	1	272	...	6	...
38	Breaking closed receptacle	4	2	2	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18,748	10,862	7,886	387	1,443	5,043	2,094	2,947	36	5	2	482	6	63	2
39	Offences against religion	122	34	88	...	8	97	65	31	...	...	...	4	...	18	...
40	Public nuisances	8,271	6,995	1,276	46	360	1,289	963	330	2	4	...	13	15	30	...
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	10,954	8,571	2,383	73	452	6,340	5,363	1,157	11	2	...	...	20	23	1
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	46	33	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Habitual Offenders Restriction Act	536	490	46	18	15	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Total	19,929	16,123	3,806	137	836	7,728	6,393	1,518	15	6	...	17	35	74	1
	GRAND TOTAL	63,749	39,089	24,660	930	4,662	15,414	9,695	5,914	125	12	25	2,357	58	494	27

* Seven persons erroneously included in column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for the year 1927.

Statement B.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1928. (Paragraph 24).

Part I.—Return of Cases.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number pending at beginning of year. (4)	Cases reported in the year. (5)	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5). (6)	Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.). (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction. (10)	Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. (13)	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision. (14)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1a	120B (1) and 120B (2)	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	13	11	24	1	1	3	19	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	60	875	935	46	36	297	508	48	83	...	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	8	107	115	14	2	33	52	14	11	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	32	300	332	41	23	98	122	48	30	...	1
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	18	67	85	19	...	24	24	18	12	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	33	34	1	2	14	17	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	1	15	16	2	1	5	7	1	2	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	152	155	4	4	18	125	4	6	...	...
		Total ...	137	1,562	1,699	128	69	492	877	133	146	...	4
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	15	15	2	...	6	5	2	2	...	...
		Total ...	1	17	18	3	...	8	5	2	3	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	85	97	24	8	32	21	12	2	...	...
		Total ...	12	85	97	24	8	32	21	12	2	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraph 24).

PART I.—*Return of Cases*—contd.

Serial No (1)	Law (2)	Offence (3)	Number pending at beginning of year (4)	Cases reported in the year (5)	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5) (6)	Number dismissed without trial (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.) (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal (9)	Conviction (10)	Number pending at close of year (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed (13)	Cases reserved on appeal or on revision (14)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	7	7	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	18	485	503	80	80	165	156	22	19	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	43	43	5	7	6	24	1	3	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	164	4,156	4,320	446	859	1,039	1,810	166	151	1	3
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	182	4,694	4,876	533	946	1,216	1,992	189	173	1	3
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	6	77	83	25	10	24	22	2	3	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	163	171	27	19	52	57	16	16	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	51	877	928	135	139	365	254	35	94	...	1
		Total ...	65	1,117	1,182	187	168	441	333	53	113	...	1
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
22	295(a) 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	17	17	5	6	3	2	1	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	21	21	7	6	6	...	2	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	52	907	959	249	199	333	128	50	52	...	1
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	28	628	656	103	138	224	167	24	25	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	106	3,296	3,402	403	762	934	1,181	122	151	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	2	134	136	8	17	36	70	5	15	...	...
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	6	175	181	6	1	58	114	2	9	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	10	10	4	...	2	4	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	24	100	124	10	8	60	29	17	7	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	203	2,953	3,156	272	199	662	1,846	177	70	...	...
33	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*		1,318	32,425	33,743	431	1,569	4,328	25,779	1,636	1,249	...	6
		Total ...	1,739	40,674	42,413	14,98	2,905	6,646	29,328	2,036	1,579	...	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*2,136	48,149	50,285	2,373	4,096	8,835	32,556	2,425	2,016	1	15

* Thirty-five cases erroneously included in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1927, have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraph 24.)

PART II.—*Return of Persons concerned in Cases.*

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. (6)	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. (7)	Persons who appeared before the Courts (8)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. (9)	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged. (10)	Persons tried. Convicted. (11)	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). (12)	Persons under trial at close of the year. (13)	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. (14a)	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. (14b)	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. (14c)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1a	120B (1) and 120B (2)	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	30	76	1	3	104	...	18	83	100	...	3	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	72	1,070	133	36	1,234	4	486	659	55	67	18	...	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	10	141	20	8	162	...	63	72	45	26	1	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	249	63	9	339	11	136	130	42	47	15	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	55	108	9	...	172	2	89	56	48	25	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	32	5	1	36	...	17	19	51	...	...	...	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	1	19	...	...	20	...	9	8	42	1	2	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	20	408	146	12	560	...	148	403	73	7	2	...	2
		Total ...	225	2,104	378	69	2,629	17	966	1,432	58	173	41	...	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	10	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	17	...	...	17	1	9	5	29	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	27	...	...	27	1	14	5	19	7	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	115	6	8	126	10	67	28	23	19	2	...	...
		Total ...	13	115	6	8	126	10	67	28	23	19	2	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraph 24.)

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in Cases*—concld.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. (6)	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. (7)	Persons who appeared before the Courts. (8)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. (9)	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged. (10)	Persons tried. Convicted. (11)	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). (12)	Persons under trial at close of the year. (13)	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped, or became insane during trial. (14a)	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. (14b)	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. (14c)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Persons.*													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	14	...	...	14	1	12	1	7	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	25	674	3	18	684	12	294	215	32	19	144	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	46	...	...	52	...	17	19	41	5	11	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	302	6,865	27	134	7,054	125	2,517	2,625	38	272	1,515	...	6
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	333	7,601	30	152	7,806	138	2,842	2,860	37	296	1,670	...	6
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	6	75	10	3	83	...	36	33	39	3	11	...	5
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	19	186	47	2	249	2	102	110	47	16	19	...	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	106	1,564	...	64	1,604	24	870	357	23	92	261	...	2
		Total ...	131	1,825	57	69	1,936	26	1,008	500	27	111	291	...	8
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	295(a), 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	22	...	1	21	...	2	2	9	5	12	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	36	...	2	34	...	23	4	11	1	6	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	60	894	4	58	896	24	394	208	23	50	220	...	4
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	38	871	3	18	893	29	368	270	31	37	189	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	119	4,145	6	128	4,140	68	1,432	1,413	34	148	1,079	...	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2	200	3	1	204	2	75	95	47	10	22	...	...
28	529A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	16	1	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	135	2	...	148	...	38	110	80	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	10	2	...	12	...	6	6	50	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	66	401	...	14	453	...	257	138	34	48	10	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	176	2,703	...	66	2,795	66	599	1,786	66	166	178	...	18
33	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*		2,215	44,050	7,516	2,586	51,060	156	11,659	35,738	69	2,686	821	...	135
		Total ...	2,687	53,483	7,537	2,874	60,673	345	14,853	39,787	65	3,151	2,537	...	160
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,389	65,155	8,008	3,172	73,197	537	19,750	44,612	61	3,757	4.541	...	183

* Eighty-two persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year 1927 have been included and fifty-two persons erroneously included in column 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1927 have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928. (Paragraph 24.)

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in Cases*—concld.

Serial No. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint. (5)	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police. (6)	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. (7)	Persons who appeared before the Courts. (8)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial. (9)	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged. (10)	Persons tried. Convicted. (11)	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). (12)	Persons under trial at close of the year. (13)	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped, or became insane during trial. (14a)	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. (14b)	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. (14c)
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Persons.*														
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	14	...	...	14	1	12	1	7	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	25	674	3	18	684	12	294	215	32	19	144	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	46	...	...	52	...	17	19	41	5	11	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	302	6,865	27	134	7,054	125	2,517	2,625	38	272	1,515	...	6
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	333	7,601	30	152	7,806	138	2,842	2,860	37	296	1,670	...	6
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*														
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	6	75	10	3	83	...	36	33	39	3	11	...	5
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	19	186	47	2	249	2	102	110	47	16	19	...	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	106	1,564	...	64	1,604	24	870	357	23	92	261	...	2
		Total ...	131	1,825	57	69	1,936	26	1,008	500	27	111	291	...	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	295(a), 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	22	...	1	21	...	2	2	9	5	12	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	36	...	2	34	...	23	4	11	1	6	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	60	894	4	58	896	24	394	208	23	50	220	...	4
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	38	871	3	18	893	29	368	270	31	37	189	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	119	4,145	6	128	4,140	68	1,432	1,413	34	148	1,079	...	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2	200	3	1	204	2	75	95	47	10	22	...	...
28	529A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	16	1	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	135	2	...	148	...	38	110	80	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	10	2	...	12	...	6	6	50	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	66	401	...	14	453	...	257	138	34	48	10	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	176	2,703	...	66	2,795	66	599	1,786	66	166	178	...	18
33	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*		2,215	44,050	7,516	2,586	51,060	156	11,659	35,738	69	2,686	821	...	135
		Total ...	2,687	53,483	7,537	2,874	60,673	345	14,853	39,787	65	3,151	2,537	...	160
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,389	65,155	8,008	3,172	73,197	537	19,750	44,612	61	3,757	4.541	...	183

* Eighty-two persons against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year 1927 have been included and fifty-two persons erroneously included in column 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1927 have been excluded.

STATEMENT C.—*Property stolen and recovered during the year 1928.*

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,797	1,326	35	6,71,345	63,501	9
1. Theft (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	185	167	90	33,761	18,229	54
1. Theft (c) Other thefts	13,717	7,799	57	12,42,504	4,97,620	40
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity	424	111	26	3,45,145	22,589	7
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery	1,304	272	21	2,61,484	23,998	9
3. Criminal breach of trust	921	283	31	2,46,434	40,065	16
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	213	57	27	2,31,956	35,725	15
Total ...	20,561	10,015	49	30,32,629	7,01,727	23
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	10	3	30	185	48	26
6 Criminal misappropriation	24	9	38	6,050	459	8
Total ...	34	12	35	6,235	507	8

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement showing the working results in all Important Crime and the use of fire-arms in connection therewith for the year* 1928 *(Paragraphs* 15 *and* 16*).*

Offences.	Cases.									True cases.	Working results in all cases of Important Crime.						Persons.								
	Total number of true cases of Important Crime in 1928.	Number of true cases in which fire-arms were used.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported during the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not deleted or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation, etc., at the beginning of the year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's Ordered before trial.	Number of persons finally dealt with (columns 18 + 19—20).	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. (*a*) Murder under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	899	20	255	1,058	...	1,313	5	143	225	237	249	411	897	2	1	899	207	1,132	129	5	1,086	880	292	588	253
(*b*) Murder under Section 303, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Murder under Section 460, Indian Penal Code.	9	1	1	9	...	10	...	...	1	5	...	4	9	...	...	9	3	14	...	1	12	11	9	2	5
2. Dacoities, dacoities with murder and attempted dacoities.	467	231	116	609	...	725	47	110	89	184	107	175	466	1	1	467	279	1,679	251	5	1,690	1,313	533	780	268
3. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	5	4	4	9	...	13	1	4	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	13	52	8	...	64	25	19	6	1
4. (*a*) Robbery in which fire-arms were used.	74	66	17	76	...	93	2	1	16	21	10	43	74	...	...	74	19	117	10	...	109	96	42	54	27
(*b*) Suspected to have been committed by Criminals for whom History Sheets have been opened.	64	...	15	77	...	92	13	6	8	42	19	3	64	...	...	64	15	127	5	...	132	124	65	59	10
(*c*) In which property to the value of Rs. 250 or over is taken.	133	...	29	152	...	181	26	4	17	40	23	70	133	...	...	133	39	188	30	...	210	177	88	89	17
5. Attempted robberies in which firearms were used.	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	8	...	5	2	...	5	3	1	2	...
6. Kidnapping human beings for ransom.	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	17	...	...	14	12	9	3	3
7. Arson or scuttling a ship with an intent to defraud an insurance company or any person of a sum of Rs. 10,000 or over.	14	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Section 126, Railway Act—Cases which ordinarily involve the despatch of a Class "A" message, *i.e.*, train wrecking, deliberate attempts at train wrecking, etc.	13	...	1	14	...	15	...	1	1	2	1	10	13	...	...	13	...	6	...	...	6	6	4	2	...
Total ...	1,690	330	*438	2,031	...	2,469	94	269	358	540	410	737	1,687	3	2	1690	† 575	3,337	435	11	3,328	2,647	1,062	1,585	584

*A difference of six cases is due to the transfer from this statement to statement A Part I for the year 1928 as they were not important crime as classified in the year 1927.

†A difference of forty-eight persons is due to the transfer from this statement to statement A Part II for the year 1928 as their cases were not important crime as classified in the year 1927.

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement showing the working results in all Important Crime and the use of fire-arms in connection therewith for the year* 1928. (*Paragraphs* 15 and 16).

Offences.	Working results in all cases of Important Crime—*contd.* Persons—*contd.* Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property re-covered.
(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1. (*a*) Murder under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	2	1	1	15	4	3,836	528
(*b*) Murder under Section 303, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Murder under Section 460, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	2	1	145	5
2, Dacoities, dacoities with murder and attempted dacoities.	13	6	7	423	111	3,43,912	22,589
3. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	1	...	1,233	...
4. (*a*) Robbery in which fire-arms were used.	...	...	...	59	10	20,685	745
(*b*) Suspected to have been committed by Criminals for whom History Sheets have been opened.	...	...	...	59	22	9,640	1,131
(*c*) In which property to the value of Rs. 250 or over is taken.	...	...	...	132	33	1,53,361	11,628
5. Attempted robberies in which fire-arms were used.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kidnapping human beings for ransom.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Arson or scuttling a ship with an intent to defraud an insurance company or any person of a sum of Rs. 10,000 or over.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
8. Section 126, Railway Act—Cases which ordinarily involves the despatch of a Class "A" message, *i.e.*, train wrecking, deliberate attempts at train wrecking, etc.	...	...	...	1	...	84,000	...
Total ...	15	7	8	692	181	6,16,812	36,624

Offences.	Remarks. Cases. Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.	Persons. Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Absconded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(1)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
1. (*a*)	3	...	8	...	...	32	...	8	...	8	...	55	...	1
(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	103	8
3.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	9
4. (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
(*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	8	...	...	50	...	23	...	8	...	62	123	19

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District Police in the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 30 and 31).

District. (1)	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors General. (2)	Number of Superintendents. (3)	Number of Assistant Superintendents. (4)	Number of Deputy Superintendents. (5)	Number of Inspectors. (6)	Number of S.-Is. of Police: Court Prosecuting. (7)	Number of S.-Is. of Police: Other. (8)	European Sergeants. (9)	Station Writers. (10)	Number of Head Constables: Foot. (11)	Number of Head Constables: Water. (12)	Number of Head Constables: Mounted. (13)	Number of Constables: Foot. (14)	Number of Constables: Water. (15)	Number of Constables: Mounted. (16)
Headquarters ...	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab ...	...	1	...	...	6	7	45	1	12	26	8	...	271	49	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	21	8	...
Kyaukpyu ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	20	...	6	11	...	...	108	5	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	1	4	2	15	...	5	11	...	...	97	...	...
Arakan Division Total	...	2	...	1	15	10	85	1	23	59	8	...	497	62	...
Hanthawaddy	...	1	...	...	9	9	63	...	15	25	17	...	389	27	...
Insein ...	...	1	...	...	6	6	51	1	13	25	4	...	275*	12	...
Pegu ...	...	1	...	...	7	10	83	...	24	42	4	...	411	12	...
Tharrawaddy	...	1	...	...	7	12	83	...	21	33	...	...	373	...	...
Prome ...	...	1	...	...	7	7	58	...	17	31	1	...	316	3	...
Pegu Division Total	...	5	...	...	36	44	338	1	90	156	26	...	1,764	54	...
Bassein ...	...	1	...	...	8	9	89	1	25	34	10	...	443	29	...
Henzada ...	...	1	...	...	6	9	66	...	18	28	2	...	335	10	...
Myaungmya ...	...	1	...	...	5	7	64	...	17	20	8	...	306	8	...
Ma-ubin ...	...	1	...	...	5	6	44	...	11	15	6	...	212	18	...
Pyapôn ...	...	1	...	...	5	7	43	...	11	19	7	...	207	21	...
Irrawaddy Division Total	...	5	...	...	29	38	306	1	82	116	33	...	1,503	86	...
Toungoo ...	...	1	...	...	6	6	50	...	15	23	...	...	268	...	...
Salween ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	19	2	...	143	...	...
Thatôn ...	...	1	...	...	5	7	53	...	14	27	...	...	293	...	...
Amherst ...	...	1	...	...	7	7	51	1	14	43	3	...	440	8	...
Tavoy ...	...	1	...	...	6	2	36	...	9	15	...	...	174	...	...
Mergui ...	...	1	...	...	5	2	25	...	7	18	...	...	174	2	...
Tenasserim Division Total	...	6	...	...	29	25	223	1	59	145	5	...	1,492	10	...

District. (1)	Total. (17)	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (18)	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. (19)	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19). (20)	Area of District in square miles. (21)	Population of District. (22)	Urban population of District. (23)	Number of police-stations. (24)	Number of outposts. (25)	Proportion of Police: To area. (26)	Proportion of Police: To population. (27)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (28)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force. (29)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Headquarters ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab ...	426	...	...	...	5,136	576,430	38.892	9	...	12·05	1,353	1,823	4·28
Hill District of Arakan.	46	...	...	...	1,500	20,914	...	3	1	31·91	445	39	·85
Kyaukpyu ...	156	...	...	...	4,387	199,873	3,884	5	...	28·12	1,281	500	3·21
Sandoway ...	135	...	...	...	3,784	112,029	3,762	5	...	28·03	830	634	4·70
Arakan Division Total	763	...	...	...	14,807	909,246	46,538	22	1	19·38	1,190	2,996	3·93
Hanthawaddy	555	...	...	...	1,866	364,624	23,346	11	1	3·36	656	2,362	4·26
Insein ...	394	...	...	...	1,904	289,540	35,509	10	1	4·83	735	2,526	6·41
Pegu ...	594	...	...	...	4,090	446,628	26,265	17	...	6·89	752	3,769	6·35
Tharrawaddy	530	...	...	...	2,863	492,429	43,429	13	...	5·40	929	4,259	8·04
Prome ...	441	...	...	...	2,915	371,575	49,329	14	...	6·61	843	2,200	4·99
Pegu Division Total	2,514	...	...	...	13,638	1,964,796	177,878	65	2	5·42	782	15,116	6·01
Bassein ...	649	...	...	...	4,127	489,473	56,224	14	2	6·36	754	3,971	6·12
Henzada ...	475	...	...	...	2,872	550,920	38,508	13	...	6·05	1,160	2,361	4·97
Myaungmya ...	436	...	...	...	2,650	370,551	20,842	12	...	6·08	850	1,978	4·54
Ma-ubin ...	318	...	...	...	1,640	330,106	21,016	7	...	5·16	1,038	1,288	4·05
Pyapôn ...	321	...	...	...	2,148	288,994	17,331	7	...	6·69	900	1,952	6·08
Irrawaddy Division Total	2,199	...	...	...	13,437	2,030,044	153,921	53	2	6·11	923	11,550	5·25
Toungoo ...	369	...	...	...	6,129	379,634	31,541	11	...	16·60	1,029	2,241	6·07
Salween ...	174	...	...	...	2,666	50,379	...	7	...	15·32	289	73	·42
Thatôn ...	400	...	...	...	4,831	471,100	22,259	10	...	12·08	1,178	2,328	5·82
Amherst ...	575	...	...	...	7,059	417,910	67,888	12	...	12·28	727	3,764	6·55
Tavoy ...	243	...	...	...	5,308	156,786	27,480	7	...	21·84	645	986	4·06
Mergui ...	234	...	...	...	9,789	135,465	18,078	6	...	41·83	579	1,013	4·33
Tenasserim Division Total	1,995	...	...	...	35,782	1,611,274	167,246	53	...	17·93	808	10,405	5·22

* Four mounted sanctioned as an experimental measure for three years from 1st February 1928 included.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District Police in the year* 1928 (Paragraphs 1,2,3,4,30 and 31)—contd.

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of S.Is. of Police. Court Prosecuting.	Number of S.Is. of Police. Other.	European Sergeants.	Station Writers	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Thayetmyo ...	...	1	...	...	4	4	37	...	12	19	...	...	231	...	...
Pakôkku ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	38	...	11	23	...	...	188	...	40
Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	(a) 3	...	...	(a)46	...	...
Minbu ...	...	1	...	...	3	4	31	...	11	15	...	...	152	...	32
Magwe* ...	...	1	...	...	5	7	61	2	17	54	...	...	468	...	47
Chin Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	(a) 4	...	...	(a) 16	...	...
Magwe Division Total	...	4	...	...	16	16	169	2	51	118	...	...	1,101	...	119
Mandalay ...	...	1	...	...	7	6	65	4	19	70	...	...	687	...	27
Kyauksè ...	...	...	1	...	3	1	17	...	5	9	...	...	74	...	16
Meiktila ...	...	1	...	...	4	4	32	...	8	15	...	...	125	...	29
Yamèthin ...	...	1	...	...	5	5	43	...	11	21	...	...	182	...	41
Myingyan ...	...	1	...	...	6	5	43	...	10	24	...	1	196	...	57
Mandalay Division Total	...	4	1	...	25	21	200	4	53	139	...	1	1,264	...	170
Sagaing ...	...	1	...	...	3	2	24	...	7	14	...	...	134	...	20
Shwebo ...	...	1	...	...	4	4	30	...	10	21	...	...	170	...	30
L. Chindwin ...	...	1	...	...	3	2	24	...	7	13	...	...	128	...	26
U. Chindwin ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	7	14	...	...	92	...	...
Katha ...	...	1	...	...	4	3	24	...	9	26	...	...	224	...	...
Bhamo ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	...	2	(b)13	...	...	(b) 98	...	...
Myitkyina ...	...	...	...	1	2	2	9	...	4	(c)21	...	...	(c)147	...	...
Sagaing Division Total	...	5	1	1	18	15	128	...	46	122	...	...	993	...	76
N. S. States ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	13	...	2	28	...	...	136	...	3
S. S. States ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	7	...	1	50	...	8
F. S. States Total	...	...	2	...	2	1	17	...	4	35	...	1	186	...	11

District.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban population of District.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police To area.	Proportion of Police To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Thayetmyo	308	...	...	...	4,750	255,406	21,987	10	...	15·42	829	1,159	3·76
Pakôkku	306	...	...	...	6,210	465,771	19,507	10	...	20·29	1,522	1,727	5·64
Pakôkku Hill Tracts.	50	...	...	...	3,100	28,799	...	...	...	62·00	576	...	...
Minbu	249	...	...	...	3,293	274,302	12,237	8	...	13·22	1,101	1,349	5·42
Magwe*	662	...	...	...	3,687	423,252	23,630	13	1	5·56	639	3,331	5·03
Chin Hills	21	...	...	...	8,000	110,079	...	...	...	380·95	5,242	...	...
Magwe Division Total	1,596	...	...	...	29,040	1,557,609	77,361	41	1	18·19	975	7,566	4·74
Mandalay	886	...	...	...	2,131	356,621	177,411	15	9	2·40	403	3,213	3·63
Kyauksè	126	...	...	.	1,282	142,677	6,107	4	...	10·17	1,132	742	5·89
Meiktila	218	...	...	...	2,287	289,897	8,868	4	...	10·49	1,330	1,622	7·44
Yamèthin	309	...	...	...	4,176	323,189	28,459	8	...	13·51	1,046	2,417	7·82
Myingyan	343	...	...	...	2,746	442,008	26,025	8	...	8·01	1,289	1,665	4·85
Mandalay Division Total	1,882	...	...	...	12,622	1,554,392	246,870	39	9	6·70	826	9,659	5·13
Sagaing	205	...	...	...	1,825	326,908	16,212	6	...	8·90	1,595	1,389	6·78
Shwebo	270	...	...	...	5,629	380,052	13,347	9*	...	20·84	1,408	1,783	6·60
L. Chindwin	204	...	...	...	3,590	342,880	9,225	7	...	17·59	1,680	1,398	6·85
U. Chindwin	126	...	...	...	16,037	186,881	2,415	7	...	127·28	1,483	469	3·72
Katha	291	...	...	...	7,721	225,520	12,866	9	...	26·53	775	1,139	3·91
Bhamo	123	...	...	...	6,903	112,960	7,741	2	8	56·12	918	462	3·76
Myitkyina	186	...	...	...	11,847	146,587	4,956	4	15	63·69	788	736	3·96
Sagaing Division Total	1,405	...	...	...	53,552	1,721,788	66,762	44	23	38·11	1,225	7,376	5·25
N. S. States	185	...	...	...	17,856	559,223	3,448	4	1	96·51	3,022	474	2·56
S. S. States	74	...	...	...	40,437	911,468	10,011	2	1	546·44	12,317	227	3·07
F. S. States Total	259	...	...	...	58,293	1,470,691	13,459	6	2	225·06	5,678	701	2·71

(a) Village Police.

(b) Includes 6 Head Constables and 35 Constables of Village Police stationed at 8 village posts.

(c) Includes 12 Head Constables and 60 Constables of Village Police station at 15 village posts.

* Includes Mugan temporary Police Station from 1st November 1928.

STATEMENT D.—*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of District Police in the year* 1928 (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 30 and 31)—concld.

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of S.-Is. Police.		European Sergeants.	Station Writers.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.		
						Court Prosecuting.	Other.			Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Railway Police.	...	1	...	...	6	1	61	4	26	34	...	...	343	...	...
Provincial Police Training School.	...	1	...	...	(d) 11	...	(e) 121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.I.G., Rlys. & C.I., Burma.	1	2	...	4	27	...	50	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad S.R.	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Do. W.R.	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Do. N.R.	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Detective Training School, Insein.	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of and above the rank of Inspector of Police on leave, deputation, etc.	1	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Asst. and Deputy Superintendents of Police posted to Districts.	...	...	35	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6	40	40	66	228	171	1,728	14	434	975	72	2	9,182	212	376
Punitive Police. Tharrawaddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	36	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	36	...	...
Temporary Police															
C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.	...	...	...	1	3	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Myaungmya ...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...
Pyapôn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	22	...	...
Lower Chindwin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	2	4	1	100	...	...	9	...	...	53	...	...

District.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total cost (columns 18 and 19).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban population of District.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
										To area.	To population.		
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Railway Police.	476	...		...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	6,917	14·53
Provincial Police Training School.	133	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.I.G., Rlys. & C.I., Burma.	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad S.R.	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. W.R.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. N.R.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detective Training School, Insein.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of and above the rank of Inspector of Police on leave, deputation, etc.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Asst. and Deputy Superintendents of Police posted to Districts.	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	13,546	...	...	...	231,171	12,819,840	950,035	351	42	17·07	946	65,369	4·83
Punitive Police. Tharrawaddy...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Police													
C. I. D. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myaungmya ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyapôn ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay ...	13												
Shwebo ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(d) Includes 5 Cadet Inspectors of Police.
(e) Includes 120 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police.
* Includes Wregan temporary Police Station from 1st November 1928.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year* 1928.
(Paragraphs, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 31).

District.		Total strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Akyab	... ...	59	366	59	358	...	200	46	...	1	6	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Arakan Hill Tracts	... ...	6	40	5	36	...	28	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	... ...	25	130	24	125	...	86	19	...	4	6	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	... ...	21	113	21	111	...	61	17	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	111	649	109	630	...	375	87	...	5	14	70	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
Hanthawaddy	... ...	81	473	79	455	...	270	81	2	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insein	... ...	64	329	64	327	...	146	63	...	1	8	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pegu	... ...	100	493	101	491	...	222	83	1	2	4	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tharrawaddy	... ...	102	427	102	427	...	229	78	...	6	7	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prome	... ...	72	368	73	353	...	215	55	1	4	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	419	2,090	419	2,053	...	1,082	360	4	19	41	74	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bassein	... ...	107	541	108	510	...	267	83	1	2	32	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Henzada	... ...	81	393	81	385	...	120	61	...	14	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Myaungmya	... ...	76	359	75	352	...	176	59	...	6	5	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ma-ubin	... ...	55	262	55	258	...	128	50	1	3	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Pyapôn	... ...	55	265	56	257	...	133	43	...	5	10	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	374	1,820	375	1,762	...	824	296	2	30	70	104	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	18
Toungoo	... ...	62	306	62	304	...	152	45	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Salween	... ...	9	164	9	156	...	110	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thatôn	... ...	65	334	64	315	...	165	51	...	5	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Amherst	... ...	66	508	66	503	...	318	52	1	4	13	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tavoy	... ...	44	198	41	192	...	87	35	...	1	6	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	... ...	32	201	32	192	...	117	24	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	278	1,711	274	1,662	...	949	214	3	15	27	82	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	13
Thayetmyo	... ...	45	262	43	261	...	130	36	...	5	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pakôkku	... ...	43	262	43	257	...	117	33	...	2	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Pakôkku Hill Tracts	... ...	1	49	1	49	...	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	... ...	38	210	38	208	...	100	36	...	3	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Magwe	... ...	75	586	77	577	...	275	65	...	11	8	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	9
Chin Hills	... ...	1	20	1	20	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	203	1,389	203	1,372	...	691	172	...	21	28	65	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	17

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year* 1928.

(Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 31)—contd.

District. (1)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion. (21)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards. (22)	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers. (23)	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men. (24)	Number of Number enlisted during the year. (25)	Number of Of 1 year and under 2 years' service. (26)	Number of Constables. Of 2 years and under 8 years' service. (27)	Number of Constables. Of 8 years and under 15 years. (28)	Number of Constables. Of 15 years and over. (29)	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity. (30)	Number who have left the Force during the year. By resignation without pension or gratuity. (31)	Number who have left the Force during the year. By dismissal. (32)	Number who have left the Force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. (33)	Number who have left the Force during the year. By desertion. (34)	Number who have left the Force during the year. By death. (35)	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital. (36)	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. (37)	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths. (38)
Akyab	...	21	58	278	51	19	159	78	5	23	14	5	2	2	9	...	...	2·16
Arakan Hill Tracts	...	...	5	26	...	5	8	6	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	33·3	·67	...
Kyaukpyu	...	6	24	125	15	24	55	24	2	10	3	7	5	...	...	18·79	·38	...
Sandoway	...	26	21	109	9	9	40	30	7	3	4	3	1	...	1	37·12	1·56	·76
Total ...	...	53	108	538	75	57	262	138	20	36	23	16	8	2	10	36·35	1·21	1·35
Hanthawaddy	...	75	79	433	43	64	137	137	51	13	7	10	4	1	6	93·44	1·33	1·12
Insein	...	33	64	295	24	41	175	39	6	6	7	2	12	2	5	19·4	·42	1·28
Pegu	...	56	109	484	110	107	94	72	39	22	10	6	12	10	6	10·50	·48	1·01
Tharrawaddy	...	153	102	415	38	114	140	100	19	10	4	13	59	1	5	24·59	1·00	·95
Prome	...	197	73	348	44	35	82	73	62	15	16	8	6	5	8	6·33	·36	1·88
Total ...	...	514	427	1,975	259	361	628	421	177	66	44	39	93	19	30	37·51	·87	1·21
Bassein	...	192	108	491	33	88	168	129	57	15	19	12	9	3	9	40·94	1·76	1·46
Henzada	...	110	71	346	39	30	129	93	35	10	19	18	9	4	5	41·41	1·43	1·07
Myaungmya	...	56	75	335	38	96	116	38	17	11	21	13	9	1	3	44·73	1·23	·70
Ma-ubin	1	68	55	251	75	29	51	49	23	31	13	7	4	4	3	39·93	1·87	·96
Pyapôn	...	44	56	257	41	65	68	37	15	3	11	12	6	8	5	42·9	1·9	1·6
Total ...	1	470	365	1,680	226	308	532	346	147	70	83	62	37	20	25	50·79	2·11	1·17
Toungoo	...	89	56	289	36	48	69	78	32	16	7	9	6	2	6	19·33	·53	1·64
Salween	...	12	9	78	20	30	93	14	1	2	19	...	...	1	...	47·27	1·39	...
Thatôn	...	79	65	371	62	90	135	46	3	14	25	6	3	1	6	28·49	1·23	1·58
Amherst	...	158	66	409	54	29	183	83	89	11	23	10	4	7	3	32·86	1·04	·53
Tavoy	...	29	41	190	18	19	74	58	17	7	19	2	...	...	3	21·89	·79	1·29
Mergui	...	25	32	170	37	14	84	32	1	7	8	8	4	...	2	50·	1·13	·89
Total ...	...	392	269	1,507	227	230	638	311	143	57	101	35	17	11	20	36·46	·98	1·03
Thayetmyo	...	32	43	261	25	50	98	73	11	11	1	6	6	...	1	32·56	1·15	·33
Pakôkku	...	106	43	252	45	56	94	59	14	8	7	6	7	1	5	19·84	·78	1·67
Pakôkku Hill Tracts	...	...	1	18	4	7	31	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5·	40·5	2·
Minbu	...	79	38	203	19	50	75	43	15	10	2	5	1	1	3	22·37	·63	1·22
Magwe	1	52	77	560	151	69	242	54	11	24	22	23	23	15	6	19·5	·98	·92
Chin Hills	...	...	1	20	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	269	203	1,314	244	233	559	240	52	53	35	40	37	17	16	23·83	·99	1·02

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year* 1928. (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 31)—contd.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
												Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Mandalay	82	803	82	796	...	222	64	...	6	1	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kyauksè	21	104	21	103	...	54	17	...	1	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meiktila	40	177	40	177	...	58	31	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yamèthin	53	255	53	252	...	113	41	...	1	21	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myingyan	54	288	52	281	...	85	42	...	9	29	32	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	250	1,627	248	1,609	...	532	195	...	17	58	82	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	9
Sagaing	29	175	28	156	...	69	23	1	2	7	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Shwebo	38	231	41	257	...	107	30	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lower Chindwin	29	174	29	169	...	70	23	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Upper Chindwin	12	113	12	112	...	70	9	1	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Katha	31	259	30	228	...	139	24	1	9	1	13	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bhamo	9	113	8	113	...	69	7	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myitkyina	13	172	13	166	...	74	10	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	161	1,237	161	1,201	...	598	126	3	24	11	70	1	9	...	...	...	...	2	22
Northern Shan States ...	15	169	15	167	...	93	12	...	3	5	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Shan States ...	5	68	5	65	...	45	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	20	237	20	232	...	138	16	...	3	5	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal Investigation Department	77	51	90	45	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	72	403	72	399	...	...	56	...	15	6	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provincial Police Training School	221	...	211	...	...	200	26	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detective Training School ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Southern Range ...	14	16	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Western Range ...	7	8	7	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Northern Range ...	14	15	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	(a) 2,228	11,253	(b) 2,224	11,004	...	(c) 5,389	1,601 (d)	12	149	268	655	1	49	1	...	...	4	6	95

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.

(a) Includes 5 cadet Inspectors of Police, 3 temporary Inspectors of Police as Instructors, Provincial Training School, Mandalay, and 81 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police.

(b) Includes 3 cadet Inspectors of Police.

(c) Excludes 40 Carbines, and 5 Muskets, under repairs, etc., in Statement D have been excluded.

(d) Excludes 127 Pistols and 106 Revolvers as reserve with the S.P.S.

STATEMENT E.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year* 1928.
(Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, *and* 31)—concld.

District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables. Of 1 year and under 2 years' service.
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Mandalay	1	233	81	697	86	83
Kyauksè	...	57	21	103	7	23
Meiktila	...	74	40	176	10	43
Yamèthin	...	51	53	252	22	45
Myingyan	...	77	52	269	54	96
Total ...	1	492	247	1,497	179	290
Sagaing	...	58	28	155	27	23
Shwebo	...	30	41	257	52	73
Lower Chindwin	...	43	29	167	12	28
Upper Chindwin	1	16	12	108	14	27
Katha	...	31	30	182	27	45
Bhamo	...	11	8	37	10	8
Myitkyina	...	16	11	59	9	12
Total ...	1	205	159	965	151	216
Northern Shan States ...	...	27	15	108	22	25
Southern Shan States ...	1	114	5	64	6	6
Total ...	1	141	20	172	28	31
Criminal Investigation Department	...	...	90	45	...	...
Railways	1	102	72	367	43	90
Provincial Police Training School	...	...	2!1	...	...	...
Detective Training School ...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Southern Range ...	...	...	14	16	...	...
Flying Squad, Western Range ...	...	...	7	8	...	...
Flying Squad, Northern Range ...	...	...	14	15	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	2,638	2,213	10,099	1,432	1,816

District.	Constables. Of 2 years and under 8 years' service.	Constables. Of 8 years and under 15 years.	Constables. Of 15 years and over.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Mandalay	229	189	120	21	7	10	9	4	3	18·11	·70	·34
Kyauksè	40	17	2	4	1	2	2	...	1	80·8	1·88	·8
Meiktila	45	37	30	3	3	...	5	...	3	41·93	2·05	1·38
Yamèthin	63	43	48	10	6	3	5	1	4	49·50	1·86	1·31
Myingyan	58	63	31	15	13	14	13	1	2	33·93	1·00	0·60
Total	435	349	231	53	30	29	34	6	13	37·29	1·33	·70
Sagaing	20	33	32	8	13	10	5	...	1	78·26	3·009	·54
Shwebo	46	69	34	4	8	2	5	...	5	42·28	1·20	1·68
Lower Chindwin	65	41	13	7	3	2	1	...	...	42·64	1·37	...
Upper Chindwin	27	22	15	3	3	14	...	...	2	59·52	1·22	1·61
Katha	92	52	5	10	11	24	4	...	7	98·44	3·42	2·71
Bhamo	27	17	1	2	19	3	4	...	...	50·44	1·07	...
Myitkyina	44	13	3	1	25	5	...	...	...	56·	1·16	...
Total	321	247	103	35	82	60	19	...	15	67·11	2·10	1·10
Northern Shan States	96	14	1	4	5	4	1	2	4	54·49	1·34	2·20
Southern Shan States	24	11	7	3	4	1	3	...	1	47·69	1·17	1·43
Total	120	25	8	7	9	5	4	2	5	52·59	1·30	1·98
Criminal Investigation Department	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2·22	·31	·74
Railways	174	70	3	6	15	16	20	...	8	24·81	·90	1·70
Provincial Police Training School	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	·95
Detective Training School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Western Range	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Squad, Northern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3,669	2,147	884	383	428	302	269	77	145	40·64	1·33	1·10

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables have been shown as men.